The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,129.

WASHINGTON.

Kentucky Military Claims Still Unpaid.

Application for a Writ of Mandamus.

New Frauds Discovered in the Disbursing Department.

Stokes of Tennessee Implicated and Arrested.

A Dozen or More Officials Engaged in the New Swindles.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

KENTUCKY MILITARY CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury was to-day served with a notice of an application for a writ of mandamus in behalf of the State of Kentucky, to compel him to sign a warrant in payment of the claim of that State for reimbursement of war expenses, incurred in the enlisting and equipping of home-guards. As will be remembered, this claim was audited and passed by the accounting officers last summer, and amounts to about half a million of dollars, but Secretary Boutwell has steadily refused to sign a warrant therefor.

OVERHAULING ACCOUNTS.

Since the Hodge defalcation the treasury officials have been overhauling the accounts of disbursing officers, and promise to reap a rich harvest. Thus far the misapplication of funds on the part of

GEN. BULLOCK,

of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a defalcation of sixty thousand dollars have been discovered. To-day

HON. W. B. STOKES,

ex-Republican member of Congress from Tennessee, and at present Supervisor of Internal Revenue for that State, was arrested here on the charge of being concerned in certain special bounty frauds, and held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

VICTOR POWELL,

a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was also arrested on the same charge and committed to jail in default of $30,000 bonds. He is charged with passing fraudulent bounty claims. There are rumors that

DOZENS OF OFFICIALS

are involved, and that the amount will reach three or four hundred thousand dollars. Thus far the total amount discovered reaches, as stated, sixty thousand dollars. Other arrests are promised.

SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Information has been received here that eighteen citizens of York county, South Carolina, have been arrested this week, charged with being members of the Kuklux organization. There are forty persons already in Yorkville jail on the same charge. Attorney General Akerman is personally aiding Marshal Johnson in a raid on the proclaimed counties.

APPOINTMENT.

Jonathan M. Foltz has been appointed medical director, vice Wm. M. Wood, resigned.

THE LADIES' PETITION

from Utah, signed by about 2,500 women, is in favor of polygamy, and not against it, as has been stated. It was sent to the Executive Mansion by Delegate Hooper. The petitioners represent that Federal officials are creating disturbances and ask the stoppage of the court proceedings.

TREASURER SPINNER,

in answering a communication complaining of a scarcity of legal tender notes of a small denomination, says the Department is always ready to supply notes of small denomination on application.

A NEW DEFRAUDER.

The Evening Star says Victor Powell, clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of frauds in connection with county claims against the Government. The amount specified is $1,000, but, it is said, investigation will show the amount to be over $100,000. It is also rumored that an ex-member of Congress is implicated.

STOKES IN TROUBLE.

Ex-Congressman Wm. B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested here to-day on his arrival, charged with defrauding the Government to the amount of $60,000. Being arraigned before Commissioner Johnson, he waived examination and gave bail in $15,000.

STOKES' ALLEGED PARTNER.

It is said that Victor J. Powell, clerk in the Second Auditor's office, is concerned in the same transaction.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural report for October says the influence of the drouth and unusually low temperature of September, have been unfavorable for ripening fruits and maturing the corn and other crops. No serious damage has resulted to corn. The product of wheat is 7 per cent. less than last year. The quality is generally superior, and is placed above an average in all of the Western States except Kentucky, Iowa and Nebraska. The oat crop will be about as large as last year. The quality of barley is said to be fully medium, and in quantity nearly an average. The buckwheat crop is comparatively poor. The potato crop is below the average. The number of beeves has been greater than usual in most States. Texas reports a reduction of 31 per cent. Kentucky 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, and California 5.

A COLORED CONVENTION

at Columbia, S. C., which has just adjourned, thinks the South holds out the greatest advantages to colored people for settlement. It was recommended that steps be taken to secure the passage of a supplemental civil rights bill. A committee on education reported that a universal system of schools was necessary. A plan of organization of a National Labor Union was submitted.

They will meet in Memphis in June next.

Congress was asked to incorporate the Freedmen's Homestead Company.

Another national convention will be held in New Orleans in April, 1872.

APPOINTMENT.

George M. King is appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Ohio, vice C. B. White, deceased.

BALTIMORE.

The Episcopal Convention—Church Organization in Foreign Countries—Preventing Alienation of Church Property—Proposition to Divide Illinois into Three Dioceses—Co-Operation with the Government in Civilizing the Indians—Adjournment at 12 O'clock Last Night—Impressive Ceremonies, Etc.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—In last night's session of the Episcopal Convention the canon on the ritual was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

To-day the report on organization of churches in foreign countries was concurred in, after which the house went into secret session to consider the nomination of Rev. Wm. Hobart Hare, of Pennsylvania, as missionary to Africa. It is understood the friends of this gentleman opposed his nomination, on the ground that his loss to the country would be an injury. On a conference being held his nomination was withdrawn. No other nomination was made.

A canon to prevent alienation of church property was passed.

A message from the House of Bishops concerning service in schools, colleges, &c., was laid on the table.

The subject of deviation in the standard edition of the prayer book was discussed, when a motion was adopted declaring that the insertion of any change whatever of letters, punctuation marks, &c. in the book of common prayer be deemed unlawful.

A memorial and resolution relative to the division of the diocese of Illinois into three dioceses were referred.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a standing committee on Indian affairs, composed of six laymen, to co-operate with the board of missions in response to a request of the President of the United States, asking the co-operation of religious bodies in promoting the civilization of the Indians.

A message from the House of Bishops was received, announcing the adoption by that body of the canon, forbidding the administration of the holy communion, except in the manner designated by the formulas of the Church.

A vote on the resolution proposing a canon on the ritual resulted as follows: Clerical—yeas, 17; nays, 18; divided, 4. Lay vote—yeas, 18; nays, 12; divided, 3.

Resolutions were adopted almost unanimously condemning ceremonies and observances foreign to those in the authorized standards of the church, and declaring that the advice of the fathers was deemed sufficient to secure the suppression of all that is irregular, and to promote uniformity in the administration of the church.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops concurring in the action of the House of Deputies relative to the restoration of clergymen deposed for other than reasons affecting their moral character. Also concurring in their action relative to the appointment of assistant bishops and in the resolution relative to unauthorized editions of the book of common prayer.

A message was received from the House of Bishops to adjourn *sine die* at 12 o'clock to-night, which was adopted.

The city of New York was designated as the next place of meeting.

A resolution to appoint a committee to consider and report at the next convention "what is the law of ritualism?" was ruled out of order.

A message was received from the House of Bishops assenting to the election of assistant bishops in Texas and California.

The canon, as amended, was passed to-day, relating to differences between ministers and their congregations.

A message was received from the House of Bishops concurring in the resolutions condemning ceremonies contrary to the standards of the church.

The canon on restoration of ministry, after some debate, was laid over till next convention.

At 9:30 the Bishops entered attired in their robes. The whole house rose until the Bishops had taken their positions. The ceremonies at this stage were of a solemn and impressive character. Rev. Smith, of Kentucky, then read the pastoral letter, after which the Bishops retired.

Coroner's Jury—Verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The coroner's jury in the case of Levi Beidel, shot in the riots on election day, gave as a verdict: "Death by a gun-shot wound, at the hands of Police Sergeant James Duffy."

Contributions to the Northwestern Sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—The contributions to the Chicago and other Western sufferers from this city are about $70,000. It is decided to give $5,000 to Wisconsin and Michigan.

CINCINNATI.

Death of Hon. Thos. Ewing at Lancaster, Ohio, Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The death of Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr., who died at Lancaster, Ohio, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, was announced in the United States District Court this evening, whereupon Judge Swing immediately adjourned the court. It is expected that a number of the members of the bar of this city will attend the funeral, which occurs at Lancaster on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

NEW YORK.

The Insurance Convention—Discussions on Rates of Interest—A Sensation Lecturer—City Affairs—Tweed to be Arrested To-morrow—Unruly Convicts—No Yacht Race Yesterday—American Bible Union—Arrest of Old Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—In the National Insurance Convention to-day a communication giving a list of failures of insurance companies was referred.

A supplementary report from the committee on permanent organization was laid on the table to be taken up hereafter.

The annual meeting, on the third Wednesday in May, will be held in New York.

A report was received from the special committee on rates of interest, showing that, by rough calculations, the rate of interest realized was six and one-tenth per cent. of gross assets.

Mr. Caldwell spoke at length, showing that the rate of interest had been six per cent., and is now over that amount. He was in favor of the highest rates which had been advocated as a basis for calculations. Professor Newton, of Yale College, and Mr. Pilsbury spoke on the same subject, and the convention, without transacting anything important, adjourned.

SENSATION LECTURER.

A Sun special, from Scranton, Pa., says: "Rev. Arthur Denton, the Orangeman, entered the Fifth-ward school-house this afternoon, ostensibly for the purpose of making an anti-Popery speech. Superintendent Ha[illegible] ordered him out. On his refusing to comply he was summarily ejected. Dr. Denton was advertised to lecture this evening in Fellows' Hall, at Hyde Park. Hundreds of Irishmen have congregated in the neighborhood, all determined to prevent him from uttering a word. The Chief of Police prevailed upon Denton to immediately leave town. He left for Carbondale in a private conveyance this evening."

CHARLES O'CONOR

last evening stated that he could recover three and a half million dollars from Tweed in a civil suit.

MORE REMOVALS.

Several more removals of sinecurists were made by Controller Green yesterday.

ERRONEOUS REPORT.

The coroner's jury in Jersey City returned a verdict that Mary Fullerton died from the effects of coal gas, instead of being poisoned by her father, as has been asserted.

No order for the arrest of Tweed at a late hour this afternoon, but a dispatch from Albany says: "Wheeler H. Peckham made application to Judge Learned for an order of arrest, and it was granted. A deputy sheriff proceeds to New York to-night. Tweed will be taken in custody to-morrow. It is understood that he will be brought to Albany for trial. It is stated that Tweed asks that the trial be changed to this city. It is also stated that the grand jury has dismissed the bill against Mayor Hall charging him with malfeasance, and refused to censure him for not examining alleged fraudulent bills before signing them.

A FINAL MEETING

of the joint committee of aldermen, supervisors and citizens will be held to-morrow.

WILL CONTINUE BUSINESS.

The president of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, who is now here, states that there is no doubt about the company's continuing business. The directors have already decided to pay their losses and continue.

TWEED

this morning advanced twenty thousand dollars to pay a small number of pipe-men employed on the Croton works.

CONTRACTORS.

A committee of contractors waited upon the deputy comptroller this morning to confer in relation to sums due them on contracts. Green informed them that their contracts were being looked into. The matter would be brought before the Board of Revision at an early day.

James Bensie, illicit distiller, was arrested to-day in Brooklyn by revenue officials, but broke away. The officers fired several shots without effect, but seriously wounding a newsboy. Subsequently police officers arrested Bensie and both revenue officers.

ROSENZWEIG'S TRIAL.

The Rosenzweig-Bowlsby case drew a large crowd to the court-room to-day. The trunk in which deceased, Bowlsby, was found, was produced in court. The accused looked pale and careworn. The testimony was corroborative in the main of facts elicited before the coroner's jury at the time of the tragedy. All the evidence was not concluded to-day.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

The regular Democrats of Brooklyn nominated Samuel S. Powell for Mayor.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone for the Franklin monument in Printing-house Square was laid to-day by Grand Master Anthony, of the Masons.

REPORTS FROM ALBANY

confirm the proceedings had to-day before Judge Learned for the arrest of Tweed, but the particulars of the proceedings are not known.

UNRULY CONVICTS.

Two convicts in the State prison at Trenton, N. J., to-day threatened to take the life of Keeper Coolahan, who, in self-defense, kicked one of the prisoners, fatally injuring him.

NO YACHT RACE.

Owing to a fog the race which was to have taken place to-day, between the Dauntless and Dreadnaught, was postponed until to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TWEED

is the principal topic of conversation on the street and in public offices to-day. Tweed is very reticent about his future course. He will probably employ John Graham as counsel.

THE REFORMERS.

Wm. M. Evarts' great speech last night has awakened a spirit of enthusiasm among the workers of reform. His able address meets the approbation of all honest people throughout the city.

THE BAR.

It is said the Bar Association are dissatisfied with the nomination of Ledwith for Supreme Court.

JUDGE BARNARD

has ordered that no arrests in civil action can be granted for obtaining property under false pretenses unless the same be in writing and subscribed by the persons proceeded against, and that no orders of arrest against any person for libel, assault, slander, or false imprisonment, except upon the person or against the character of a female.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

In the American Bible Union, to-day, the Committee on the Revision of the Bible reported on the New Testament. The report was adopted. Rev. Mr. Armitage read extracts from the revised Bible, remarking that it was erroneous to suppose it a new translation, but, as it now stands, all the errors and defects of the Bible in King James' time are removed.

DONATION.

Col. Green, President of the Order of Elks, will transmit one thousand dollars to the relief of Chicago, the result of a performance given by that order to-day at the Academy of Music.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Colonel Whitley, of the United States secret service, this evening arrested Thomas Bollar, Joshua Miner and Llewelyn Willey, old counterfeiters. He captured a large quantity of plates, dies, presses, tools and other counterfeiting materials.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 111⅜@111⅞, sold up to 112¼ and closed at 112⅛. Loans were made at from 6 to 1-32 per cent. for use. There is a large short interest on the market, made in anticipation that the Treasury disbursements would depress prices.

The daily clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $46,500,000.

The for the Treasury gold to-day amounted to five and one-third millions of dollars at from 110 96-100 to 111 77-100, and the amount advertised, two millions, will go at from 111 60-100 to 111 77-100.

The Government bond market at the close was very firm.

The Stock market has been steady during the day, and the chief interest has been in Pacific Mail, Pittsburg, Ohio and Mississippi and Lake Shore.

The Money market was firm at the opening at 7 per cent., but later in the day declined to 5 per cent.

State securities are dull but steady. Tennessee issues are active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116⅜
Coupons of 1862	114⅝
Coupons of 1864	114⅜
Coupons of 1865	114⅜
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅛
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	113⅜
Ten-forties	109⅜
Currency 6's	110⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93⅞	Old Virginia	59
Old Tennessee	68⅞	Old N. Carolina	36
New Tennessee	68	New N. Carolina	19
New Virginia	62		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Rock Island	100¼
Western U. Tel'gh	60⅝	New Jersey Cent'l	106
Quicksilver	17⅛	St. Paul	55⅝
Mariposa	1⅛	Do. preferred	76
Do. preferred	1⅝	Tol. & Wabash	57⅜
Adams Express	82	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	51	Ft. Wayne	95⅜
American Express	53¼	Terre Haute	16
U. S. Express	54⅛	Do. preferred	60
Pacific Mail	48⅝	Chicago & Alton	113⅛
N. Y. Central, con.	88⅝	Do. preferred	115
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	88⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅞
Erie	29	C. C. & C.	89⅝
Erie preferred	60	Burlington	135
Harlem	121¼	Lake Shore	97⅛
Do. preferred	122	C. C. & Ind. C.	17⅜
Reading	107¼	Ill. Cent	133
Michigan Central	116¼	Union Pacific	23⅝
Pittsburgh	126⅝	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101¼
Northwestern	60⅝	Union Pac. bonds	85⅞
Do. preferred	88⅛		

ST. PAUL.

A Swede Killed by a Ruffian—Railroad Celebration.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 26.—A riot occurred at Oak Lake, the present terminus of the North Pacific Railway, which resulted in the death of a Swede named Kundsen at the hands of a notorious blackleg named John Wallis, alias Blankey Jack. Several other Swedes were severely injured by the associates of Wallis. Wallis has been arrested and brought to St. Paul.

The completion of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad to Breckenridge, on Red river, was celebrated yesterday by an excursion of the Old Settler's Association to Breckenridge.

CHICAGO.

Fears of a Suspension of the Chicago Observatory—The City's Loss as a Corporation—Reconstructing the Court-house—Political Movements—Appeal from the Relief Committee for Vegetables and Straw Beds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—There is a fear that the Chicago Observatory, which contains the famous Clark telescope, will be suspended, owing to a want of funds to continue it. It is under charge of Prof. Safford.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

as a corporation, loses by the great fire property valued at five million dollars, consisting of bridges, buildings, damage to water-works, destruction of engines and hose, etc. The damage to street improvements is not included.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

The Journal says that it is now believed that a large number of the persons burned at the great fire were thieves, who, in their anxiety for plunder, remained in buildings until escape was cut off.

A NEW PROJECT.

The project which was much discussed, before constructing the new wings of the Court-house Square with buildings, has been revived. Some time since the fire the proposition was made to construct an immense building, which shall occupy the whole square, the first story to be composed of first-class stores on all its four fronts; the upper stories to be devoted to the uses of the city and county, a law institute and offices for members of the bar; wide corridors to run on the first floor through the entire building, from Clark to LaSalle, and from Washington to Randolph street, with handsome fountains at the intersecting points.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS

are endeavoring to form an association in which each shall pledge himself to work at ordinary day wages for the purpose of rebuilding the city. They also wish that each should work under the supervision of an architect and not for contractors, as the latter charge exorbitant prices for work, and say that the masons compel them to do so.

MEDILL FOR MAYOR.

All the papers in the city, the Times leading off, indorse the nomination of Mr. Medill for Mayor in the strongest terms. There will be little opposition to him. This is also true of Mr. D. A. Gage, candidate for City Treasurer, and Mr. Jameson, for Judge of the Superior Court. The balance of the ticket is subject to revision and amendment. There is an opposition organizing against the Union movement, but none to the gentlemen named above.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY

are having numerous inquiries as to what is most needed by the sufferers in Chicago at present. Many of the letters say that persons are desirous of contributing articles who cannot well send money. In reference to all such proposed contributions, the society wish to say that nothing is so much needed now as

BEANS, POTATOES, AND ONIONS.

They are advised by their sanitary committee that they must have these articles if they expect to escape sickness. They are informed that many families would be glad to contribute these articles, and they ask all persons who can to ship either onions, beans or potatoes to the society. By a little co-operation car-loads can be made up at the different places of shipment. The society is also in want of

STRAW BEDS,

of the usual size for two persons, and friends in the country are requested to furnish as many as they can. The ticking should be of strong material and filled with clean straw or prairie hay. They are feeding and caring for

OVER FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

at the present time, with a very small stock of vegetables on hand, and but little covering.

[Signed.] WIRT DEXTER, Ch'n. Com.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Proceedings of the American Missionary Association—Educational Institutions in the South—Rapid Growth of the Association—Election of Officers—The Administration's Indian Policy Indorsed—Secretary Delano Speaks—Etc.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 24.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was held here to-day. The reports of the executive committee and addresses from eminent gentlemen are expected at the sessions on Wednesday and Thursday.

HARTFORD, Oct. 26.—At the meeting of the American Missionary Association yesterday, the committee on the work of educational institutions in the South, reported through Rev. Mr. Duncan, who urged the importance of Christian education. He spoke earnestly against taking the Bible out of the public schools, and urged the importance of pecuniary aid for the societies now at work.

Gen. O. O. Howard spoke of the co-operation of the Society with him as the Government's representative of the work among the freedmen.

In the afternoon officers were elected. Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Mass., was chosen president. Few changes were made in the old list. Over forty vice-presidents, the executive committee, the old secretaries and treasurer were re-elected.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, from the committee on Chinese in America, spoke of the obstacles Chinese must encounter in coming out for the Christian religion and separating from their families, &c. The field of labor among the Chinese in California is one calling for much help.

The Committee on Foreign Missions recommended increased work in Africa and the West Indies.

Rev. Mr. Shirly, field secretary of the society, gave facts showing the growth of societies now at work.

Rev. Dr. N. B. Brown discussed at length the questions relative to negro citizenship and the intellectual capabilities of that race.

Gen. Howard recalled memories of the anniversary meeting of the society in this city in 1848, in which Arthur and John Tappan were present. He reviewed the work of the society, and urged its claims upon the charity of the churches.

Gov. Jewell also spoke briefly, commending the society's work.

A report was made in favor of co-operating with the Government in its Indian policy, and indorsing and recommending the policy of President Grant.

Ex-Governor Hawley then made an address. He said Saxons and Protestants should not kill the Indians, when Latins and Catholics even got on without it.

Secretary Delano then made a long and eloquent address, explaining the new policy adopted by Gen. Grant, who, he said, sounded the key note in his inauguration message, when he said: "I am in favor of any policy on behalf of the Indians that intends civilization and to make them citizens." He believed that the time would come when they would be accepted as citizens and would participate in elections. He thought they were better subjects for Christianizing than some politicians in New York. The Government was now doing real missionary work.

ST. LOUIS.

Fatal Stabbing Affray—Man Killed in a Fight—Attempt to Defraud a Bank.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—On Tuesday night, in East St. Louis, Ignatz Tergenholz was stabbed and killed by Frank Walter. The affair grew out of a disturbance at the marriage festival and subsequent assailing of the house of the bridegroom's father-in-law. Walter was the bridegroom, and is now in jail.

Information has been received here to the effect that on Wednesday night five men got on a train on the Southeastern railroad, at Delafield. They were very noisy and refused to pay their fare, but subsequently three of them did pay. One of the remaining two was very insulting to Frank Hall, the conductor, and wanted to fight him. On arriving at McLeansboro a fight ensued, shortly after which Hall's opponent died. It is stated that Hall surrendered to the authorities at Evansville, Indiana.

An attempt to defraud the Fourth National bank of thirty-three hundred dollars was discovered and frustrated yesterday, but the would-be swindler, who gave his name as Bissenger, escaped.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Cincinnati's Southern Railroad—The Constitutionality of the Law Authorizing Her Donation to the Same Being Argued Before the Supreme Court—Appointment.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—The constitutionality of the law authorizing Cincinnati to devote $10,000,000 to the construction of a Southern railroad, is being argued before the Supreme Court. Stanley Matthews and Hon. Henry Stanberry spoke to-day, and A. E. Ferguson and Mr. Kittridge close the argument to-morrow.

To enable the members of the Supreme Court and the members of the bar to attend the funeral of Mr. Ewing, there will be no session of the court on Saturday.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. P. B. Harrison has been appointed commissioner of railroads and telegraphs for Ohio.

Secretary Boutwell's Lecture.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary Boutwell lectured to-night on "Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity." He referred to the labor question, saying co-operation was the best way for the laboring man to obtain full justice. The land question was one which required attention. Evils which crept into it, as regards corporations, should be remedied; so, also, of the railroad system of transportation, alluding to the fact that of 140 merchant vessels sailing between this country and Europe, not one was under the American flag. He deplored the humiliating spectacle which was thus presented, allowing Great Britain to take possession of the commerce of the world. Speaking of duties for building ships, he said that the repeal of those duties would necessitate the removal of duties on other articles, and this the Government cannot afford. We are looking to specie payments. He argued against the project of postponing the payment of the debts, thinking it was best to grapple with it now. He gave capitalists a sharp rap, saying they were endeavoring to shrink, as they sometimes do, from their real share of the burden.

Railroad Complications.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 26.—A bill heretofore filed and withdrawn in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia was refiled yesterday, praying for an injunction to restrain the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, Wm. Mahoney, president, from carrying out the provisions of an act of the Virginia Legislature consolidating that road with the Norfolk and Petersburg road and the South-side road, under the title of the Atlantic and Mississippi railroad, having its termini at Norfolk, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee; and further, that the Virginia and Tennessee railroad be restrained from issuing any bonds under the act of the Virginia Legislature in furtherance of the interests of the Atlantic and Mississippi railroad, which act is alleged to be unconstitutional; and that they be enjoined from negotiating a loan for eight millions of bonds, this amount having been executed and attempted to be sold at a discount of 25 cents; and that the defendants be enjoined from the construction of the Cumberland Gap railroad, or in any way fostering the road by the use of the funds of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

The Forest Fires in New York—Immense Loss of Property—Two Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A Niagara Falls special states that the fire in the woods south of Albion, which stretched five miles, has been entirely subdued, and a heavy rain fell last night, which will settle it. Five houses, seven barns, two flour mills, and one hundred and seventy thousand tons of hay were burned since Sunday morning. A large fire is also raging east of Medina. The fire near Lockport is now confined to Tamarack swamp. Two children were burned in it.

FOREIGN.

Frightful Colliery Explosion—Children for America—The International Society—Resignation of the Austrian Ministry—Inauguration of a President, Etc.

ENGLAND.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Another frightful colliery explosion took place this afternoon in the Seaham mine, near Newcastle. Thirty-three men were in the pit at the time, none of whom have yet been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life.

The families of the victims, with large numbers of people, are gathered around the mouth of the pit.

FALSE RUMOR.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Morning Post pronounces the rumor of the establishment of a regency, in consequence of the Queen's prolonged illness, groundless.

CHILDREN FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Miss Rye takes out 145 children for homes in America on the Nestorian, which sails to-morrow.

MANSION-HOUSE FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The contributions to the Chicago relief fund received at the Mansion House up to last evening amounts to £41,800. The town of Bradford has subscribed £425.

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

The Times this morning urges prompt and liberal aid to the sufferers in Wisconsin and Michigan who were burned out by the forest fires. The Times says if such help is not afforded to the unfortunates, more acute suffering will result from the Northwestern fires, even greater than that which followed the Chicago conflagration.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A Herald special, dated London, Oct. 25th, says Baron Von Beust is preparing a note regarding the International Society, to be addressed to all Governments in Europe. The Prussian Government will propose to the Reichstag a law on the same subject. An eminent jurist and an official functionary are charged with the duty of drafting the law.

MURDERER'S TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The trial of Kelly, the murderer of head constable Talbot, will commence Monday.

FRANCE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Courier Diplomatique publishes what it says is a semi-official communication in which it is stated that in 1864 Earl Russell, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures, through Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, to Rouher, proposing an alliance offensive and defensive with France to help Denmark in case Prussia and Austria should declare war against her. England was to co-operate with France, France to return her assistance by a rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine, by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish provinces. Rouher asked time to consider; but three days from the time they were presented to him, Napoleon accepted them. Lord Cowley immediately communicated the Emperor's acceptance, whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as Her Majesty's Government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. No attempt was made to reopen the subject.

CONTRIBUTIONS

to the relief of Chicago now amount to 178,430 francs.

COMMUNISTS RELEASED.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The number of Communists released by the courts is not less than ten thousand.

LEFT.

It is said that Prince Napoleon has left Corsica.

AUSTRIA.

STILL UNDECIDED.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is still undecided as to the demands of the Bohemian Diet. The compromise proposed by Count Andrassy will not be accepted. It is said in case Bohemia sends no deputies to the Reichsrath, Count Hohenwarth will resign.

A DISSATISFIED MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—A morning journal is of the opinion that all political questions pending before the Emperor will be decided according to the views of the Imperial Chancellor Von Beust, and that the resignation of the Hohenwart Ministry is imminent.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—To-day's journals publish an appeal for aid for the sufferers of Chicago, signed by Von Beust, Erlanger, Todesco, Kensky and others. United States Minister Jay is active in the relief movement.

LATER—RESIGNED.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—The Hohenwarth Ministry tendered their resignations to-day. There is no doubt that his Majesty will accept them.

ITALY.

THE WORKINGMEN.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The workmen's societies of Rome and Naples have refused to participate in the congress of workingmen to be held in Rome, on the ground that the assembly will be a mere Republican demonstration, unfriendly to Italy.

THE GOVERNMENT

has lessened its precautions against the International partisans republican agitation, believing that their principles have no hold upon Italians.

SPAIN.

FALSE RUMORS.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The rumors that have gone abroad of conspiracies against the Government by partisans of Duke Montpensier and the infant Alfonso, are without truth. The whole kingdom is perfectly quiet, and no demonstrations of any kind against the dynasty of Savoy are apprehended.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INAUGURATION OF A PRESIDENT.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Chili announce the formal inauguration of the President.

A GREAT FIRE.

A large fire had occurred at Valparaiso, attended with heavy losses.

QUELLED.

The insurrection of the Araucania Indians had been entirely quelled.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES.

Advices from Lima state that all foreigners in Peru were making preparations for remaining in their houses three days, during election, on account of threatened disturbances.

GUANO DISCOVERIES.

Guano has been found in the Lobos Islands.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.

American and English parties are about to establish a paper in English at Lima.

MEXICO.

PARTISAN TROUBLES—LOANS FORCED FROM AN AMERICAN CONSUL—HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Mexico reports that the anti-Juarists revolt continues in many districts. Pronunciamentos are inforced at different points along the line of the Rio Grande. At various places along the interior telegraphs have been cut and the mails robbed.

The United States Consul at Monterey has been mulcted in forced loans.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7.—Clark, editor of "Two Republics," who was sued for libel here for making charges against Simmons & Co., lottery dealers, was honorably acquitted.

BRAZIL.

EMANCIPATION BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Brazilian advices state that emancipation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 44 to 32. The Government recommends that the law be executed immediately. The Benedictine order promptly emancipated all its 1600 slaves.

THE DOMINION.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers elected officers yesterday for the ensuing year. The next place of meeting will be St. Louis.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—4:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,302,000. Consols 92⅞. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 90⅝; old 1865s 91; 1867s 93¼; 10-40s 89¼. Tallow 49s. Common rosin 11s@11s 6d per cwt. for common North Carolina.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.—United States bonds of 1862 96¼.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Bourse, rentes closed at 57 francs and 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—4:30 P. M.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling uplands 9⅛d; middling Orleans 9½d; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Corn 32s 6d. Pork 49s 6d. Lard 48s 6d. Cheese 58s.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Unusually warm to-day. A heavy storm came up at 5 o'clock this evening, with thunder and lightning, and it has been raining ever since. River as yet unchanged; 25 inches in channel; prospect for a rise more favorable.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—River 3 feet 10 inches and rising. Rain to-day; clear to-night and cooler.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 26.—A heavy rain fell last night; clear and cool to-day. River risen two inches. Port List—Down: Ruby, 10 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 2 P. M.; Fanny Brandeis, 4 P. M. Up: Fayette, Henderson packet, 8 A. M.; Eddyville, 11 A. M.; Eau Claire, 11; all as full as the water would allow.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—St. Luke, Memphis to St. Louis at 10 P. M.; Umpire, Evansville packet, 10; Glasgow, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis to Cairo, 3; Southwestern, New Orleans to Cairo, 4; Bee, Cairo to St. Louis, 5; Sallie, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8; Alice, Memphis to St. Louis, 9; Oceanus, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Cairo, 3; Mountaineer, St. Louis to Memphis, 3; Henry C. Yeager, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7. The steamer Sallie struck the bank above Cairo this morning, causing her to leak badly, slightly damaging her cargo in the hold. She will have to be docked before completing her trip. River stationary; heavy rain last night. Weather clear. Thermometer 60.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Arrived—St. Johns, Messenger and Northwestern, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Memphis; E. H. Durfee, Shannon and Capital City, New Orleans. Departed—St. Johns, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Commonwealth, New Orleans; S. Thayer, White river; Emilie LaBarge, Memphis. River rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26.—Weather clear and cool; river rising slowly. Arrived, Legal Tender from New Orleans. Departed, Silver Bow, for St. Joe; Wicks, for New Orleans; Utah, for Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Tom Jasper, Belle Lee, St. Louis. No departures.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 26.—Heavy rain last night, clear to-day. River rose 6 inches; still rising. Arrived—Celeste, from Memphis.

BOWLING GREEN.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge—The Grand Encampment.

A Full Report.

[Specially Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, Oct. 26, 1871.

THURSDAY'S SESSION—MORNING.

The Grand Lodge having been examined and opened with prayer, the Grand Master appointed the following committee on the redistricting of the State, with the view of diminishing the number of Deputy Grand Masters: M. J. Durham, J. C. Thomas, J. C. Underwood, M. S. Dowden and W. T. Curry.

THANKS TO THE LADIES AND CITIZENS.

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this Grand Lodge be and are hereby tendered to the ladies of Bowling Green for having, with their own fair hands, so tastefully decorated this hall for the present meeting of this Grand Lodge. As the evergreens, now so handsomely arranged on these walls, so will the memory of these kind ladies live verdant in our recollections and be always a bright and happy experience among the memories of the past.

Rep. John J. Ralpe offered the following:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and are hereby extended to the committee of Æolian Lodge No. 51 and the citizens of Bowling Green for the cordial reception and kind attentions to this Grand Body during its session in this city.

A special resolution was passed thanking J. C. Underwood for his generous hospitality and indefatigable efforts by day and by night to make the representatives comfortable.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following additional officers were elected: Gov. P. H. Leslie, R. W. G. Warden. Wm. White, R. W. G. Secretary. Geo. W. Morris, R. W. G. Treasurer. M. J. Durham, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Several of the committees submitted reports, which were adopted.

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

The committee of sixteen appointed to receive and introduce the distinguished visitors from Ohio, California, Tennessee, and Indiana retired, and soon entered the hall each conducting one of the eminent brothers. J. C. Underwood gave the general introduction, and then the brothers were separately introduced by name seriatim by the brother conducting him to the hall. The Grand Lodge received the introduction standing. The following are the names of the visitors as near as your reporter could catch them as they were announced:

E. S. Farnsworth, P. G. Sire of Tennessee.
Nathan Porter, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States from California.
J. G. Whitley, G. M. of Tennessee.
Thos. F. Marshal, P. G. P. of Tennessee.
B. F. Foster, Grand Chaplain of Indiana.
Malburn, of Indiana.
M. E. Wilcox, Grand Representative of Tennessee in the Grand Lodge of the United States.
Wm. K. Edwards, P. G. M. of Indiana.
J. W. McQuiddy, D. G. M. of Indiana.
W. Y. Grove, G. H. P. of Indiana.
Wm. Chidsley, P. G. M. of Ohio.
W. H. DeWolf, G. M. of Indiana.
W. M. French, P. G. R. of Indiana.
T. G. Beharrell, G. C. P. of Indiana.
John Reynolds, publisher of the Odd Fellows' Talisman, Indianapolis.
R. H. Barry, Grand Secretary of Tennessee.
M. C. Cotton, P. G. M., Tennessee.
Chas. Rich, P. G., Tennessee.
F. Kiooe, P. G., Tennessee.

The Grand honors were given, and the Grand Master delivered a welcoming address. The visitors took seats provided for them on the stage.

STATE OF THE ORDER.

M. J. Durham, chairman of the Committee on the state of order, made a very full and satisfactory report.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME AND UNIVERSITY.

The committee appointed to consider the interests of the widows' home and the orphans' university, through its chairman, G. A. Chase, presented a lengthy and ably-framed report.

The first resolution provides for three committeemen, charged with duty of reporting a plan of organization.

The second makes a call of ten per cent. on subscriptions; notice to be given on or before the 15th of November, to be paid in three months thereafter.

The third provides for the paying over of funds to the Grand Treasurer, and their investment by him.

The fourth relates to the purchase of grounds.

The fifth directs the Trustees to be prompt in carrying out the action of the Grand Lodge.

The sixth commends the institution to the prayers and sympathies of the order.

The seventh directs each lodge to provide a contribution-box.

The eighth expresses gratitude to co-operating ladies.

The ninth directs the trustees to organise by the election of the proper officers and to employ a suitable financial agent for the purpose of obtaining additional subscriptions.

The tenth requires the treasurer to give a bond of $30,000, and the investment of funds only upon the written recommendation of the cashiers of the following banks: The Bank of Kentucky, Western Financial Corporation, Bank of Louisville, Commercial Bank, Northern Bank of Kentucky, or a majority of said cashiers.

The eleventh provides that a copy of this report be printed and forwarded by the R. W. G. Secretary to every subordinate lodge in Kentucky.

The report is signed by Geo. A. Chase, Wm. W. Morris, A. Shinkle, H. A. M. Henderson, E. A. Grant.

VISITORS.

Resolutions were adopted complimentary to the distinguished visitors from Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, and speeches were made by Wm. K. Edwards, P. G. M. of Indiana; I. F. Weakley, Grand Master of Tennessee, and Nathan Porter, Grand Representative, of California.

The Grand Lodge adjourned until half past two P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Prayer by Rev. G. A. Chase. The following are the nominations for next year's officers:

GRAND MASTER.

V. Shinkle, of Covington.
J. C. Welch, of Nicholasville.
J. C. Underwood, of Bowling Green.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Wm. Sellers, of Lancaster.
A. Rammers, of Louisville.
U. V. Williams, of Bridgeport.

GRAND WARDEN.

A. S. McGroty, of Danville.
George Fewlass, of Newport.
R. B. Caldwell, of Louisville.
R. H. Neal, of Louisville.
John W. Wheeler, of Covington.

GRAND SECRETARY.

Wm. White, of Louisville; L. R. Hawthorne, of Covington.

GRAND TREASURER.

G. W. Morris, of Louisville.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.

J. D. Trapp, of Lexington.

At three o'clock instruction was given in the secret work by Grand Representatives J. D. Trapp and M. J. Durham.

The following is a copy of the ticket to the grand banquet to-night:

I. O. O. F.
Vous etes le bein-venu
TO THE
GRAND BANQUET
AT
GETTY'S HALL,
Bowling Green, Ky., Thursday Eve., Oct. 26, 1871.
Given by
ÆOLIAN LODGE No. 51, I. O. O. F.,
in honor of the
R. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
Admit one.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Jno. C. Underwood, Col. E. L. Motley,
E. Nahm, D. W. Wright,
Capt. L. B. Tuttle.

The Finance Committee made a report making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand officers present were installed.

W. W. Morris, Grand Master, delivered an inaugural address in his usual felicitous style.

Gov. P. H. Leslie, Grand Warden elect, was absent.

Representative Welch offered a resolution complimentary to Past Grand Master Ed. W. Turner.

J. C. Welch withdrew his name as a candidate for Grand Master.

A collection was taken up for some deserving widow from Alabama, which amounted to a considerable sum.

The G. M. appointed the following standing committee on appeals:

Vincent Shinkle, No. 55; F. A. Curry, No. 18; H. C. Bailey, No. 83; E. M. Stone, No. 74; Oscar Rhea, No. 73; A. T. Wood, No. 32.

The Grand Lodge adjourned, to meet in Lexington, October, 1872.

The R. W. Grand Encampment.

The R. W. Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of Kentucky convened in annual session at 8 P. M. Present—H. H. Farnsworth, M. W. G. Patriarch; J. C. Welch, R. W. G. S. Warden; J. H. Ralpie, M. E. G. High Priest; W. O. Williams, R. W. G. T. Warden; Wm. White, R. W. G. Scribe; W. T. Curry and M. S. Dowden, R. W. G. Representatives, and a large representation.

The R. W. Grand Encampment was opened with the usual ceremonies.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last annual session was dispensed with.

Patriarch Sayer, from the Committee on Elections and Returns, made the following report upon the credentials of past officers, which was adopted.

The patriarchs presented themselves and the Grand Encampment degree was conferred on them.

On motion of Patriarch W. W. Morris, the Grand Patriarch, appointed the following committee to invite the Indiana delegation of Grand Encampment Patriarchs, now in the city, to visit this Grand Encampment, to-wit: A. Shinkle, W. W. Morris, Henry Wolford, J. D. Trapp, J. C. Underwood, M. J. Durham, M. S. Dowden and John F. Fiske.

M. W. Grand Patriarch Farnsworth presented and read his annual report.

On motion, the same was referred to the following committees for distribution: Patriarchs Dowden, Gibbons and Shinkle.

The R. W. Grand Scribe submitted his annual report.

On motion, the same was referred to the existing select committee for distribution.

On motion, the following special committee was appointed on the Chicago calamity: V. Shinkle, Wm. Hoffman and George Wheatley.

At this point the distinguished patriarchs from the jurisdiction of Indiana were announced and formally welcomed, at the request of the Grand Patriarch. The address of welcome was responded to by T. G. Beharrell, Grand Patriarch.

The committee on elections and returns made a report, which was adopted.

The committee on finance made a report. Adopted.

The committee on appeals made a report in the case of Patriarch Vaughn; also in the case of Patriarch Wider. Adopted.

The committee on by-laws made a report. Adopted.

Adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock.

The R. W. Grand Encampment of Kentucky met at 7½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

Several reports of standing committees were presented and disposed of, after which instructions were given in the secret work by R. W. Grand Representative M. S. Dowden.

The following Grand Patriarchs were duly elected for the ensuing year:

R. W. Grand Patriarch, Thomas W. Foster, Lexington.
R. W. Grand High Priest, J. J. Rauge, Newport.
G. S. Warden, R. G. Holder, Trenton.
G. J. Warden, John L. Ames, Covington.
R. W. Grand Scribe, Wm. White, Louisville.
R. W. Grand Treasurer, George W. Morris, Louisville.
R. W. Grand Representative to the G. L. U. S., M. S. Dowden, Lexington.
R. W. Grand Sentinel, James Dorman, Jameson county.

Complimentary resolutions were passed to Æolian Lodge and the citizens of Bowling Green.

Then the Grand Encampment adjourned to meet in Lexington, as prescribed by by-laws.

ÆOLIAN LODGE NO. 51.

This, the local lodge, held its regular meeting last night, and about 150 of the Grand Lodge Representatives were present, and the distinguished visitors composing the Indiana delegation. One might expect, from the musical name of this lodge, to find a beautiful retreat within. There is something in a name, and it will generally find expression in everything that attaches to it. Holding this general theory, we were not disappointed, upon entering the hall, to find that the upholsterer's and painter's art had been evoked to render attractive this retreat of Odd-Fellowship. There is a rich pavilion of scarlet tapestry over the Noble Grand's chair, and a fine fresco painting of a Patriarch's hut behind the respective chairs of the Vice Grand and Past Grand. The emblems of the order are painted upon the ceiling, so disposed as to form the frieze of a panel. The room is richly carpeted, and all the furniture is in keeping with the genius of exquisite taste which presides over the place. There being an initiation, the Noble Grand availed himself of the skilled talent present to fill the various offices.

A. H. Ransom, of Covington, who is scrupulously exact in following the ritual, secret and written, and who has an imposing person, a rich voice, and an articulation clear and deep as a curfew bell, occupied the chair of the Noble Grand.

J. F. Huber, of Louisville, filled the chair of the Vice Grand. W. W. Morris, of Louisville, officiated as Past Grand, John McQuiddy, of New Albany, Ind., acted as conductor, and Chas. Wolford, of Louisville, performed the part of Senior Warden. Those acquainted with the elocutionary and dramatic powers of these brothers will readily perceive how impressively the ceremony of initiation was executed.

The good of the order having been called, speeches were made by Grand Master DeWolf and Bros. Edwards, Foster, and Beharrell, of the Indiana visitors, and by Speed S. Fry, Geo. A. Chase, Henry Wolford, and H. A. M. Henderson, of the jurisdiction of Kentucky.

The occasion was a regular Odd Fellows' love feast, and most beautifully illustrated the virtues of the order. Among those present we observed men of conflicting views in politics and religion as perfectly harmonized upon the platform of Odd Fellowship as if they were indeed brothers gathered in family reunion under the old roof-tree, a beautiful illustration of that good time coming, the symbol of which is the lion and the lamb going together as twin pets to the leading of a little child.

PIO NONO.

The Address of the French National Assembly.

The Univers publishes an address to the Pope, forwarded to it by M. de Belcastel, a Deputy from the Haute-Garonne, who says that the address was only prepared on the very eve of the prorogation of the Assembly, and consequently has not been submitted to many Deputies who might be expected to sign it. At present the number of signatures is forty-six, but M. de Belcastel abstains from giving the names until an opportunity has been afforded to others to sign the document. The address runs thus:

VERSAILLES, Sept. 16, 1871.

VERY HOLY FATHER—The undersigned, members of the National Assembly of France, at the moment of its separating for a few weeks, with an unknown future before them, crave the honor of laying at your holiness' feet, with the homage of their profound respect the warm expression of their sentiments of fidelity, devotion and Catholic faith. They protest with all their might, and they wish that the government would protest diplomatically against the sacrilegious usurpations of Italy toward the Holy See. In their opinion the protection of all the powers interested in the sacred independence of the Church is the common duty of those powers, as it would be a peaceful guarantee for their co-operation. They affirm, more distinctly than ever the inviolable right of Your Holiness to the Pontifical Royalty—the work of God by the hands of the Franks, which has not ceased to be to-day what it was yesterday, the symbol of the spiritual kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the necessary guarantee for the freedom of Catholic consciences. They believe firmly in the privilege of infallibility, which has never ceased to belong to Peter in the persons of his successors, and which the Universal Church, through the voice of the Fathers of the Vatican, have just gloriously proclaimed. They profess, therefore, an absolute adhesion to the doctrinal authority of the Encyclical upon the essential relation of civil society with religious society. They are deeply convinced that revolution, under various forms, is the great enemy of the Church and of humanity. They are resolved to fight against it, with the help of God, everywhere and always with all the energy of their intelligence and their will. They hope, as the sole salvation of the future, for the recognition by civil society of the complete freedom of instruction by the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church—the mother and benefactress of nations. They beseech Your Holiness to vouchsafe your blessings upon them, their thoughts, works and resolutions, and to continue the paternal charity of Your Holiness' Apostolic prayers on behalf of France, their beloved but unhappy country, that it may return to the Divine light, to concord and to peace.

A Brilliant Lawyer.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Charley Spencer's style of cross-examining Mrs. Wilson, in the Pet Halstead murder case, is as ingenious as it is brilliant. For instance: Bob and his victim are supposed to be grappling; the former with a pistol in his hand. As to this scene Charley asks witness:

"You saw them grappling?"

Witness—"I did."

"Charley—"You didn't see the pistol cocked?"

Witness—"I didn't say that I didn't."

Charley (with a keen glance at the jury)—"If the pistol had been pointed at the ceiling and discharged, would the ball have penetrated Halstead's epiglottis and lodged in the left lobe of the brain?"

Witness—"I can't say that it would."

Charley—"If it had been leveled at right angles to the front door plate, it would have entered the right auricular and come out behind the carotid artery, wouldn't it?"

Witness—"I don't know."

Charley (looking very billions and working his jaws sardonically)—"You don't know? Very well, then, I'll put the question differently. The prisoner might have taken aim from the diaphragm and fired, might he not?"

Witness (with a ghostly smile)—"I suppose he might, if he knew where the diaphragm was."

And amid the audible misunderstanding on the part of the spectators of what was due to the dignity of the court, which this answer created, Charley wiped the perspiration from his brow and scowled darkly at the firmament of New Jersey through the windows of the court-room.

Revising the Laws of Kentucky—Bar Meeting at Paducah.

[From the Kentuckian.]

At a meeting of the members of the bar, held at the court-house, in Paducah, Ky., on the 21st day of October, 1871, Col. J. B. Husbands was chosen chairman, who explained the object of the meeting. Hon. John Q. A. King was then, on motion, chosen secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by H. H. Houston, Esq., and, after remarks from several members, they were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We learn through the press that a convection of members of the legal profession, to be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th day of December, 1871, has been suggested, to take into consideration reforms and changes in the present system of administration of justice, and to secure a thorough revision of the Statute Laws of the State,

Be it resolved, That we approve of the holding of a convention of the legal profession, at Louisville, Ky., on December 15th, 1871, and that we will co-operate with other members of the profession in the State in suggesting and obtaining necessary reforms.

Resolved, That the members of the bar generally be and are hereby appointed delegates to attend such convention.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. B. HUSBANDS, Chairman.
JOHN Q. A. KING, Secretary.

Condition of Affairs in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 26.—Advices from York county, South Carolina, state that many arrests have been made, and large numbers of men are leaving the county. Their deserted families are suffering greatly, and business of all kinds is suspended.

A Charitable Lecturer.

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—Gen. E. M. Lee, late acting Governor of Wyoming, is delivering a course of twelve Lyceum lectures in the principal cities of this State, for the benefit of sufferers by the late fires. His audiences are large and enthusiastic. The lectures are a complete success.

A Wisconsin Dazzler.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Mr. Frank Dillingham, son of Gov. Dillingham, of Vermont, and brother-in-law of Senator Carpenter, was married this evening to Miss Kate Page, daughter of ex-Mayor Page, of this city. Senator Carpenter and Gov. Dillingham were present.

Died—Heavy Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—George Connell died this morning.

Yerks, Jr., the defaulting stock broker, has been held to bail in $50,000.

Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Mr. Hall, formerly proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel in this city, is dead.

☞ The Daughter of Heth contains the following illustration of the sly, dry humor of a Lowland Scot: The minister, Mr. Gillies, had reproved Peter for giving a short day's work, as he "left off at sunset, while his neighbors were known to thrash their grain with candle light." "Weel, sir," said Peter, "gin ye want the corn flailed by cannil light, I'll dae yer wull." Next day, at noon, Mr. Gillies was passing the barn, and hearing the sound of Peter's flail, he stepped in. A candle was burning on the top of a grain measure. "Why this folly and waste?" said Mr. Gillies, pointing to the candle. "Dinna ye mind, sir," said Peter, "that ye wantit the corn thrashed wi' cannil licht?" The minister replied angrily, "Peter, you shall have no more candles." Some days after, Mr. Gillies was to set out on horseback to visit a sick parishioner. He requested Peter to saddle the horse. It was evening, and Peter, after remaining some time in the stable, let out the cow, saddled and bridled. "I wish I ha'ena made a mistake, sir," said Peter; "but since I've got nae cannil, it's no muckel wonder that I hae pit the saddle on the wrang beast."

SENECA SANDSTONE.

More Disclosures—The Members of the Ring and the Power They Wield.

A Matter of Millions.

[World Washington Letter.]

The following table of money, paid out to October 1, compiled from authentic sources in some instances and estimated by reliable Government officials in others, will give an idea to what extent the Government Seneca sandstone ring, in which President Grant and other officials are large stockholders, are introducing this favorite material in Washington and elsewhere:

Capitol extension and grounds (official figures)	[illegible] 74
Botanical Garden (official)	9,000 00
Soldiers' Home (official)	22,000 00
Commissioner Public Buildings	137,000 00
Quartermaster General's Department	1,300,000 00
City improvements	400,000 00
New State Department (thus far)	42,000 00
Freedman's Bank	87,000 00
Treasury Department, walks, &c.	54,000 00
President's grounds, pavement, &c.	25,000 00
Engineer's Department	31,000 00
Total	$2,[illegible]7,865 74

WHAT THE SANDSTONE IS.

Years ago, when the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was being built, Seneca sandstone was used for two locks about twenty-eight miles from Washington. In that imperfect day the masons and other experts dubbed Seneca with the vulgar title of "mudstone." About the same time this material was put into the foundations of a bridge at Harper's Ferry. To-day these locks and the foundations of the above bridge stand as incontrovertible evidences of the softness of this material. In these instances it is largely eaten away, and gives other indications of rottenness.

GOVERNOR COOKE'S EXPERIENCE.

Again, Henry D. Cooke, one of the largest stockholders in this company, undertook to build a private residence of this wonderful material. This was about six years ago, and the proposed new house was about two blocks above the place where he now resides. Everything progressed well. The foundations were laid and the building erected to the first story, when—lo and behold! the stone turned black. When this phenomenon was first discovered the Governor discontinued further work, and there the house stands to-day, and is known to the residents in the immediate vicinity as "Cooke's Tomb." It may be added that this particular house will never be finished.

ARCHITECT MULLETT'S OPINION

of Seneca sandstone has always been very decided. He has openly stated that he would never use it in public buildings. He was opposed to having it used in the new State Department, and he made his fight at the time and staked his reputation on granite.

SUPERVISOR CLARKE,

of the capitol, is also a professed enemy of Seneca. He says it is an uneven stone, and worthless except for the commonest purposes. It is too hard in some places, too soft in others, and is full of rift, black streaks, and "iron burns." It cannot stand exposure, and is not to be spoken of in the same day with either common granite or marble.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS,

by virtue of his position, has charge of all the national cemeteries in the United States. A recent announcement that Gen. Meigs was a stockholder in this company was a mistake. The following advertisement, however, was drafted by himself and sent to the Washington Chronicle newspaper for the usual publication on the day specified below:

Proposals for Inclosures and lodges for National Cemeteries at Washington, D. C., Arlington and Alexandria, Va.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldier's Home) National Cemetary, D. C.; the Battle National Cemetery, on Seventh street road, Washington, D. C.; and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until September 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 560 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls (plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General), for iron railings (designs for which are invited with the bids), or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge plants intended to be used, and must contain a guarantee to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the national cemeteries at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General United States army.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, United States Army.

Under this advertisement various bids were received, the lowest being for furnishing granite and North-river bluestone for the purposes specified. In awarding the bids, those were successful only who contracted for the supply of Seneca stone. It is estimated that the amount of this stone used by the Quartermaster's Department alone since the "Seneca ring" was formed will foot up $1,500,000.

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Several years ago it was the constant practice of the Government to bring marble and granite from the neighborhood of Richmond to use in the public works and buildings, owing to its superior qualities of durability, beauty and cheapness. The "Seneca ring" carries "coals to Newcastle," and the national cemeteries of Virginia are walled in with stone dug from this favorite quarry, although the cost of transporting it, even this distance, amounts to more than the original market price.

BOTHER THE COST.

The national cemetery at Austin, Texas, over two thousand miles distant, required improvement, and the Quartermaster General again, in August last, advertised for Seneca stone to be used in this instance. The superintendent of the Capitol building, Mr. Clark, protested against the use of this stone at this point, not only on account of its bad qualities, but also because it would cost $8 per square foot to transport it there from the quarry. After several letters had passed between these two officials on this point the Quartermaster General was forced to have some other material used at this place.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES,

by virtue of his position, has charge of the Soldiers' Home. The Washington Soldiers' Home is a truly national affair. The prevailing building material here is Seneca. The flagging, the walks, the bridges, the fences—everything, everywhere this everlasting red sandstone is seen. The fund of this home is large, amounting to almost $900,000. It is estimated that about $160,000 worth of Seneca stone has been used in and about this institution, although the actual figures attainable are such as are given in the table above.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT,

now in course of erection, has used no other building material thus far than the old red sandstone. This is in direct violation of law, as Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who is chairman of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, who was here a short time since, publicly asserted. The Senator was asked directly if it was not the distinct understanding that the foundations of this building and all the stone work was to be of granite, and his reply was that such was the understanding of the committee. This will probably tend to a Congressional investigation this winter, when some unpleasant facts both with regard to the influence of the Seneca Company in a political way and the manner in which laws are evaded by government officials will receive a necessary airing.

PROGRESS AND REFORM.

From the progress made in the season just closed, Washington may, in truth, hereafter be called the "Sandstone City." It is omnipresent in streets, sidewalks, fences, buildings, and wherever any government improvements are now being made.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Editorial Excursionists.

PARSONS, KANS., Oct. 26.—The Kansas editorial excursion party arrived here, *en route* to Fort Gibson, to-day, and have been hospitably entertained by the citizens. They have received much attention on the route, and at Humboldt a banquet was given them, at which Governor Harvey, Senator Caldwell and several other distinguished gentlemen spoke.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., Oct. 26.—The Kansas Academy of Sciences met here to-day, with a large attendance from Kansas and adjoining States. The session will continue during the week.

Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Bill Russell, another escaped State prisoner from Nevada, was captured here this evening, endeavoring to ship on a vessel for a foreign port.

MORMON LEADER.

George O'Connor, a Mormon leader in San Francisco, is taking counsel in the prosecutions now progressing at Salt Lake. He says if the convictions continue the Mormons will burn all they have and make another exodus, as they did from Illinois.

TO RESUME BUSINESS.

The Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, resolved to-day to resume business, endeavoring to make some satisfactory arrangement.

CROP-FAILURES.

There is much suffering in San Joaquin valley, where the crops have wholly failed for two seasons. One thousand persons are needing food. Citizens are raising funds for their relief.

Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26.—There were two deaths from yellow fever to-day.

FROM CATLETTSBURG.

Railroads and Education at the Mouth of the Big Sandy—The Line to Louisville, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Oct. 23, 1871.

Catlettsburg, the town from which this letter is dated, is located at the junction of the Big Sandy with the Ohio river. Its site is along the banks of both these rivers, extending some two miles in length and from a quarter to a half mile in width. It is the head of low-water navigation on the beautiful Ohio, and is the "metropolis" of the Big Sandy valley. The latter river, just now about thirty feet wide and five inches in depth, is sometimes navigable for more than two hundred miles. It forms a part of the boundary line between Kentucky and West Virginia. It has certainly been correctly named, for an immense pile of sand is carried annually from its bed to the channel of the Ohio. At the present writing a pile one hundred feet wide, twenty-five feet deep and half a mile long is located just above its outlet, and will be emptied into the Ohio as soon as high water comes. The point of land between the Big Sandy and the Ohio is liable to overflow, but an excellent crop of corn now covers the whole area. Catlettsburg itself is far above the reach of any high water, and lies at the base of hills filled with coal and iron. The present low stage of water in the Ohio causes one to see pretty clearly the great necessity of connecting this part of the State with its great metropolis, Louisville, by rail.

Last week a vote was taken in Boyd county upon the proposition to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Big Sandy, Lexington and Elizabethtown railroad. The proposition was defeated by something less than one hundred majority. Catlettsburg voted nearly unanimously in favor of the subscription. Ashland, a rival of Catlettsburg, six miles below, on the Ohio, gave a small majority in favor, but the country precincts voted en masse against furnishing any capital to that road. Now is the time to stir up the work of building the Louisville, Paris and Big Sandy road. The project ought to be carried through as soon as possible. There is hardly a reasonable doubt that Boyd county and all others on that line will vote in favor of such a road. The road should be built without the least unnecessary delay, in order to secure to Louisville an easy and quick connection with this part of the State. At the present moment it takes a solid week for Adams Express to bring a package from Louisville to Catlettsburg. Such a road will lay open the Big Sandy Valley to the trade of Louisville, and will develope a part of the State rich in coal and iron. All West Virginia will also contribute its wealth towards building up our great city, soon to be the largest and most important in the valley of the Ohio. If Louisville can get no outside help at all, then the road should be put through promptly without help. A bridge can easily be thrown across the Big Sandy at this point, connecting the L., P. and B. S. R. R. with those that will meet it from Richmond and Norfolk.

The Maysville and Paris road is now finished to Carlisle, and will soon be open from that town to Paris, as the grading was completed long ago. This again is another reason for opening a road from Louisville to Paris. A road is entirely practical from Catlettsburg to Maysville, on the Kentucky bank of the Ohio, and will probably be the first built, unless Louisville puts the Paris and Owingsville road through at once. The weather is now splendid, and no better opportunity could be offered for a critical survey of the entire route. Catlettsburg contains about two thousand inhabitants. Ashland has about the same number. Huntington, eight miles above the mouth of the Sandy and on the Ohio, is being laid out for a large city. Guyandotte, at the mouth of the little river of the same name, three miles from Huntington, is another town of note.

During the last week the Teachers' Institute for the Ninth Congressional district of Kentucky has been in session in Catlettsburg. About thirty teachers were present, presided over by Mr. Jacob Rice, the County Commissioner. This is the last of the institutes appointed by Hon. Z. F. Smith, the recent State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The institute was held in the East Kentucky Normal School building, and its work has been rendered of great practical utility by the presence of Mrs. N. S. Roberts, the accomplished principal of that institution, aided by an able corps of instructors, and also by the presence of the pupils of the schools, who have been detailed to aid in the exemplification of the methods of instruction in all the branches of a common school education. The teachers of the county have also taken an active part in the work of the institute and all have seemed to appreciate fully the vital importance of these gatherings in developing the great common school system for the State. An appropriation ought to be made by the Legislature the coming winter sufficiently large to maintain in the most efficient manner, from year to year, these congressional institutes. A law should be passed requiring imperatively the presence of every county commissioner at the institute held in his district. These institutes, in this way, will be able to do in a very economical manner the work of a Normal school for that class of teachers now in our schools who have never attended a training school of any sort. Out of them county institutes will spring up all over the State, and the impetus they will give to educational matters will cause the erection of two or three great Normal schools in as many different parts of the State. This in Catlettsburg is already the nucleus of one for Eastern Kentucky. The splendid edifice in Paducah, which has cost something like thirty thousand dollars, should be used for a Normal school in Western Kentucky, and one is now needed in Central Kentucky, which should be the peer of any similar institution in the United States. Let us have them. There are about five thousand common school teachers in Kentucky, and it is no exaggeration to declare that half of these now desire to avail themselves of instruction in some Normal school. The State should not permit them to go outside of its limits for any information they can acquire inside of its territory. Good teachers will make good schools, and good schools cannot possibly be made without good teachers. This is the ground upon which an attempt should be made to construct the finest common school system of the country for the State of Kentucky. The people of the State will always be ready to vote money if they are satisfied the money is to be properly used. Good institutes, good normal schools, good district schools, is the order in which our system must practically grow up. Kentucky is now the most favored of all the States south of the Ohio river, and its educational legislation should be such as to command the respect of all the other Southern States. Her system should form the basis of all legislation on that subject in every State South, and by its generous provisions should challenge the approval of every State in the Union. All the educational men now have their attention directed to the Hon. H. A. M. Henderson, the State Superintendent, and to the Legislature to assemble in Frankfort the coming winter. It is hoped there will be no faltering on this, the most important work that any Legislature can have upon which to deliberate. T.

Card from Col. Dick Hollywood.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 23.

EDITOR SENTINEL: I had retired from the "Ring," with the intention of never again entering it, but seeing in your paper a challenge from one Michael Shay induces me to try him on. I don't know whether Shay means business or not. If he does, I accept his offer, and will fight him for from $1,000 to $5,000, within six weeks from signing of articles; fight to come off outside of State limits. If Michael means business let him come and see me. I am not seeking after any notoriety, as I do not think there is any honor attached to prize-fighting; but still I don't want any man to come "blowing around" without getting accommodated. Respectfully, etc.,

DICK HOLLYWOOD,
Ex-Champion Light Weights.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Lisa Weber settled her bills in this city.

The Academy of Medicine meets at 2 P. M.

The car-works cover twenty-six acres of ground.

Brick are held at $7 per thousand, and plenty to be had.

Wharfmaster Bleyle reports business dull on the levee.

The new dry-house for Anders & Brookbank will be built of brick.

Jonas G. Howard is building an addition to his dwelling-house.

H. W. Knight, of New York city, is in our city on a prospecting tour.

Judge Matthews had two cases before him for adjudication yesterday.

"Chicago shanties" are rapidly going up on Spring, between Maple and New Market.

Henry Fisher, an old residenter of this county, died at Providence on Thursday.

Anthracite coal is being brought to our city at a cost of fourteen cents per bushel.

Marshal Kennedy had only one solitary individual at work on the rock-pile yesterday.

A children's prayer-meeting is being held in Walnut-street M. E. Church at 1 P. M., every day this week.

Dr. Wm. Morrow, formerly of Jeffersonville, late of Charlestown, has resumed the practice of medicine here.

The brick work on the government depot is progressing. A large portion of the outer wall is already erected.

Al. Eggleston, train despatcher of the J., M. & I. R. R., is in Canada, and will return to his post of duty about the 1st of November.

Five engineers of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad are off duty at present, three of whom are prostrated by sickness.

All of our workingmen should not fail to attend the meeting at the Mayor's office to-night, for the purpose of reorganizing the Workingmen's Institute.

Ben. Smith, engineer on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, is on leave-of-absence to bury his venerable mother, who died recently near Madison.

Mart. V. Howell, the well-known grocer, of the Fifth ward, and his accomplished daughter, Miss Annie Howell, are recreating in Hamilton, Ohio. His health improved.

The protracted meeting at the Christian Church, which commenced on Tuesday night, has thus far been well attended. Rev. Alfred Flower, of [illegible], father of Rev. R. C. Flower, of this place, is conducting the meeting.

G. M. Stewart, a farmer on the Utica road, next to the Cox estate, sold out his real and personal chattels on Saturday. The personal [illegible] of good round figures. Mr. H. K. Griffin, of Jeffersonville, was the purchaser of the lease. Mr. Stewart will [illegible] Cincinnati.

Freight business is very lively on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad. The freight business is averaging from one hundred to one hundred and thirty cars daily. Yesterday a hundred cars were received, and that was considered a small day's business.

Since the Chicago fire the price of lumber has gone up in the Northern markets on common grades $4 per thousand feet, but on superior grades the advance has been limited. Here the advance has amounted to $2 50 per thousand. Shingles have advanced in this city 37 cents per thousand.

The Union Cement Association is a big concern. It has three large mills on the line of the Jeffersonville road, within fifteen miles of Jeffersonville. Yesterday the Jeffersonville road sent a special train of forty cars of cement, shipped by this association to supply the demand of the Northern market.

The coal dealers at Washington, Daviess county, write that Cincinnati is taking their coal at thirteen cents from the mines. It costs eight cents per bushel to get it here, consequently George W. Ewing, who has been dealing in the article, threw up his hand yesterday, as the figures are too high for this market.

Col. Wm. French, Past Grand Representative I. O. O. F., and lady, both formerly for many years residents of this place, but now of Indianapolis, will return from Bowling Green, Ky., to-day or to-morrow, and will be the guests of Capt. S. B. Bailey for a few days, for the purpose of once more greeting their many friends in social old "Jeff."

The Pump Committee respectfully request that hereafter any of our citizens, knowing the pumps in their immediate neighborhood to be out of order, to report the same to Councilman Baker, either at his residence, on Wall street, between Market and Chestnut, or at the paint-shops of the J., M. and I. R. R., on New Market street, between Locust and Walnut.

In stating yesterday that the course of five lectures on the Oriental countries, by Rev. J. M. Hutchison, would cost one hundred dollars, or twenty-five dollars for a single lecture, we did not mean to affright the people, and will take all back and say that the course will be given to each hearer at the exceedingly low sum of one dollar, or twenty-five cents for a single lecture.

Henry Carr, the young man who was shot, near Bridgeport, in this county, last Saturday, as mentioned in yesterday's special, was still lying in a very critical condition, in his residence at Blue Lick, yesterday morning. Several other parties, whose names we could not learn, have been arrested as being implicated in the affair, and will have their examination before Justice King, at Bridgeport to-morrow.

Charles E. Clark, Government contractor on the Clarksville dam, while riding in his buggy last Sunday, in New Albany, was thrown therefrom and violently pitched against a curbstone, bruising and breaking the skin of his face and arm in a painful and ugly manner. He was subsequently taken up in an insensible condition, but was revived by the use of restoratives. Mr. Clark was sufficiently recovered yesterday to be out in his buggy.

Mr. C. T. Nixon received a dispatch yesterday, from Denver, Colorado, announcing the death of his brother, Thomas J. Nixon, aged 50 years, which occurred on the 23d inst. Mr. Nixon was well known in our city, and was treasurer of this county from 1852 to 1856. He has been living in Helena, Ark., for a number of years past. He died while on a visit to Denver and Hugo. His remains will be taken to Helena for interment. He leaves a wife and four children.

The machine-shops of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad is full of work, repairing engines and cars. This week Reuben Wells, the master mechanic of the road, turned out two new freight engines, the "S. H. Patterson" and "J. L. Bradley," both of them perfect models of mechanical skill, and triumphs in the history of steam inventions. Their dimensions: cylinders 17 by 24 inches, six-foot drivers, and each of the engines weighs thirty-two tons. They are very powerful, and operate to the entire satisfaction of the skillful and scientific builder.

Memphis (not Memphis, Tennessee, nor Memphis of ancient renown, but Memphis, Indiana, a village of three or four hundred inhabitants), is situated on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, fifteen miles from this town, at the foot of a gentle slope which is evidently the beginning of the knobs. The houses are almost entirely frames and the town seems to be more a place of residences than of business. Three denominations have churches there: the Baptists, Christians (better known as Campbellites, although they protest against the name), and Methodists. There is no liquor sold in the place, unless it be *sub rosa*, as there is not a saloon in the place; nor is there one at Blue Lick, a scattering village on the banks of Blue Lick branch, about two miles from Memphis.

EDINBURG, IND., Oct. 26, 1871.

Yesterday, at Taylorsville, four miles from this place, on the J., M. & I. R. R., the flouring and saw-mill of S. H. Stienbarger was totally demolished by the boiler of the mill exploding and tearing the mill into fragments. Strange to say, no person was even touched by the flying timbers, and no fire resulted from the accident. The mill was built by Joseph Boswell, of Jeffersonville, and valued at five thousand dollars. It had one run of buhrs for grinding purposes, and one circular-saw, with a capacity to turn out five thousand feet of lumber.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Citron and split peas at Holmes & Thias'.

NEW ALBANY.

Our market is overloaded with cabbage.

Judge P. H. Jewitt was in our city yesterday.

One hundred and seventy-seven cases are on the docket at this term of the Court.

There are fourteen divorce cases before this term of the Court.

Judge Geo. A. Bicknell will be able to attend Court to-day.

Ice is selling at eighty cents per hundred pounds.

The 'bus driver reported all quiet at Galena and Greenville yesterday.

The contractors will commence putting iron on this end of the Air-line road next week.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics meet every Thursday night.

No business of importance in Justice Monroe's court yesterday.

The extra police have been mustered out of service.

H. Brown obtained free lodgings at the station-house on Wednesday night.

The Deputy County Treasurer is busily engaged in preparing receipts for taxes for 1871.

Steam was raised in the new rolling-mill yesterday.

Rude and profane men and boys annoy the citizens on Lower Main by bad conduct.

Twenty-one arrivals at Monach's Hotel yesterday.

The monthly examination of the pupils of the Male High School comes off to-day.

The Teachers' Institute meets at the Male High School this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Tommy Burk and Samuel Boroff have gone to Edwardsville.

Cabbage dealers are making large shipments South daily.

Capt. James C. Bentley will not lease the St. Charles Hotel, Portland.

Capt. M. M. Hurley and lady returned from Ohio yesterday.

A number of mechanics left for Chicago yesterday.

The festival of the Bank-street Baptist church closed last night.

A project for establishing Bessemer-steel works in our city is under discussion.

School misses are voted the sidewalks from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. and from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

There is an intolerable stench arising from the station-house, much to the disgust of dyspeptic citizens.

Three suspicious chaps were arrested yesterday. Their cases will be investigated this morning.

Good work-horses can be bought in our city at from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

Our Auditor-elect, Thomas J. Fullenlove, will enter upon his duties on Wednesday, November 1st.

Now would be a good time to clean our streets, as they are in sad condition. What says our Street Commissioner?

Bad boys in our city amuse themselves by throwing stones at the Jeff. train as it passes Vincennes street.

Quite a number of New Albanians visited Jeffersonville yesterday to attend the boat launch.

The prisoners at the station-house wish us to make special mention of the kindness of Capt. George M. Ripple, the station-keeper.

Unsworth's Minstrels are announced to appear at the Opera House Saturday, November 4th.

The Metropolitan Star Company have engaged the Opera House for one week, commencing November 6th.

A fast youth paid $8 85 in the City Court yesterday morning, on the charge of drunk and loitering.

Seth W. Tuley, Esq., has been appointed assignee in the case of Samuel Milligan, bankrupt.

The dwelling of Wesley Watson, at New Amsterdam, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss about $800.

Twelve hundred square feet of new wharfage is being put down in our city. This will greatly improve the looks of our wharf, and it has been badly needed for some time.

The following marriage licenses have been issued since last report: Daniel W. Bushnell and Hattie W. Baillit; Theodore Hurmung and Mary Meyer; George W. Taylor and Lucinda Clements; James H. Hollis and Ann Eliza Johnson. The County Clerk has issued thirty marriage licenses the present month.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded since last report: African M. E. Church to Frederick L. Newhouse, lot 11, Upper Sixth street, plat 172, $325; R. Crawford's heirs to Peter Kreamer, lot 2 of B and C of 43, Illinois grant, $700; Peter Kreamer to George Loebig, 5 45-100 acres of Illinois grant, No. 2, Crawford's plat, $333 35.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Flour, the market is dull. Wheat, the market is firmer; amber $1 70@1 80; good to prime $1 55@1 60. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; new white 65@70c; yellow 62@65c; Ohio mixed Western 73@74c. Oats, the market is dull at 47@49c. Provisions and Butter are unchanged. Whisky, prices are nominal at 95½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Oats, the market is easier at 52c. Bran $1 45@1 50. Mess pork is firm at $15. Lard, tierce 10½c; keg is dull at 11@12½c. Sugar, common 7½c. All others are unchanged. Sterling exchange 120⅛; sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 112⅛.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Cattle, receipts 340 head to-day, making 3,342 head or 236 cars against 325 cars received for the same time last week; under the very light supply, the market is active and prices are steady at an advance, with all sold; sales of 329 head of Kentucky steers, ranging from 1,184 to 1,438 lbs, at $4 75@6 37; 142 head of Ohio steers, ranging from 1,016 to 1,430 lbs, at $4 50@6 00; 165 head of Indiana, ranging from 1,177 to 1,300 lbs, at $4 [illegible]. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,500 head; the market is dull and [illegible]; 160 head of Canada sheep, ranging from 112 to 145 lbs, at $4 75@[illegible]; 200 head of Michigan sheep, averaging 96 lbs, at $4 25. Hogs, receipts 5,811 head; the market is dull and heavy, with a light demand; sales of 1,785 head at $4 12½@4 60 for common to choice.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Rabbits are numerous near Frankfort.

There are thirty-eight drinking-houses in Frankfort that pay license.

The Columbia Spectator says the swine are flourishing in the forest and the mast is knee deep.

The amateur performance at Bowling Green, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, realized $84.

To-morrow the counties of Meade, Breckinridge and Ohio, and four districts in Jefferson county, are to vote upon the question of subscription to the capital stock of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad.

The Paris Kentuckian says: "As the train passed over the bridge at Lair the other morning, we noticed a fine horse lying in the creek below, apparently suffering intensely. It seems he had run a half mile ahead of the night freight train, when, upon reaching the bridge, he halted, and was thrown by the cow-catcher, his legs being cut off. J. Wilkins valued him at $2,000, as he was a promising trotter."

The Lexington Press of yesterday says: "The contract for the building of this road has been let, and also the sub-contract. W. A. Gunn, Esq., the chief engineer upon that part of the road between Lexington and Mount Sterling, went to Cincinnati yesterday to confer with the contractor. Work will commence now within a few days. It is calculated to complete the road to Mount Sterling by the 1st of July."

The Paris Kentuckian has the following: "It was understood Sunday evening that there was to be some rare sport a short distance from Paris in the way of a prize-fight. Quite a large crowd gathered to witness the sparring, but were disappointed. The seconds and one of the principals were upon the ground, but the other failing to "come to time," the crowd dispersed, giving utterance to curses loud and deep for being disappointed in not having the pleasure of seeing two fellows punch each other's ribs."

The Bowling Green Pantagraph of yesterday says: "Mr. John Leavitt, living two miles from this city on the Roe's Mill turnpike, has a wonderful curiosity—an animal partaking of the nature of both a cat and a rabbit. The hind legs and the rear half of the body are exactly like the corresponding parts of the rabbit, even to the fur; while the head and front half of the body has all the appearance of an ordinary house cat. Its walking movement is described as singular and amusing, partaking, as it does, of both the quick, jumping motion of the rabbit and the stealthy creep of the cat. It is entirely unlike anything that we have ever before seen or heard of, and is certainly a wonderful curiosity."

The Glasgow Times of yesterday says: "Our Big Reedy correspondent sends us the following: 'About eight miles from here, on the west side of Bear creek, Mr. S. M. Sailing has found lead and silver in abundance. He is making preparations to commence mining at an early day. This end of Edmonson county abounds in the finest quality of iron ore, while there is any quantity of coal, both cannel and stone coal.... While a young man named Ross was at work in a saw-mill, at Brownsville, last week, his arm came in contact with a circular, and was severed at the wrist.... As Mr. Asberry Willis, of Big Reedy, Edmonson county, was coming from his son's, in Grayson county, the other day, his mule took fright and threw him, tearing off one ear and breaking his shoulder.'"

Mr. C. A. Strange left at the office of the Columbia Spectator, one day last week, a relic which is supposed to date back to the days when the "noble red" dwelt there in uninterrupted safety. It is a white flint stone, mortar-shaped, and was probably used in the long ago by the savage natives of Kentucky's wilds in the preparation of grasshoppers and other Indian delicacies for food. It is a piece of workmanship that would do credit to the most skilled stone-worker of the present day and age, being beautifully modelled and finished as smoothly as glassy marble. Months of labor must have been consumed in its completion, which, no doubt the "down-trodden" squaw was made to perform. Mr. Strange recently unearthed the relic near the village of Glensfork, in Adair county.

An Albany correspondent of the Columbia Spectator says: "A few days ago our fellow-townsman, W. M. Rains, visited Jamestown, Tennessee, on business, and, on his return, brought with him a natural curiosity in the person of a child-man by the name of George Kingston. He was three years old on the 10th of July last, is 3 feet 11 inches high, and weighs 73½ pounds. The bones in his arms and legs are as large as those of an ordinary sized man's. His hair is thick and coarse. His head is large and appears to be well developed; it requires a No. 7⅞ hat to fit him. He also wears No. 2 shoes. The strangest thing is that he is altogether a man save in age. His mother is dead. His father is still living, and resides in Jamestown, Tennessee, and I have been informed that his parents are, or were, of ordinary size. I have been informed that Mr. Rains will visit your town in a few days with the child-man, and then you can see and judge for yourself."

A Burksville correspondent of the Columbia Spectator gives the following particulars concerning a shocking murder, recently committed in Cumberland county: "The peace and quiet of our county, in the vicinity of Bakerton, was greatly disturbed on the night of the 16th inst., by the murder of Richard Keetor, at his residence on Whetstone creek. Keetor was living in a log house adjoining one Riddle, and on the night of the fatal deed he and his wife sat in Riddle's house until about 9 o'clock, when they repaired to their own room to retire. Keetor revived the fire, and sat down for a smoke, his wife busying herself in preparing the bed. At this time there appeared the muzzle of a gun between the logs of the house, and within a few feet of Keetor's head, which was fired, the shot taking effect in his neck, producing instant death. The alarm was given and diligent search at once instituted for the assassin, but at last accounts no arrest had been made. The cause which led to the killing remains a mystery."

A correspondent at Woodburn writes the Bowling Green Pantagraph as follows: "On last Sunday evening a lady of fine appearance and address got off the train at this place, and on Monday called at the postoffice and asked if there was such a man as George Martin known to the postmaster. He informed her that he knew no such man. She told him that Martin was her husband, that he was a cattle dealer, and on his way from Texas, and had requested her to address him at Woodburn, Kentucky, and that she had determined to come instead of writing. She deposited some letters in the postoffice for him. On Thursday a man calling at the office for letters for George Martin, the drop letters were handed to him. He read the letters and made inquiry for the woman; when told that she was at the hotel, said he would like to see her, but instead of going to the hotel, mounted his horse and left. She, by some means, ascertained what had taken place and went in pursuit. Overtaking the man some miles from town, she had an interview with him and returned the same evening to the hotel, where she still remains, apparently well contented. The man calling for letters was fine looking, well dressed and armed with a double-barrel shot gun and two navies. There is evidently a mystery about this affair."

The people of Chicago don't seem to call for their letters as promptly now as they did a few weeks ago. The Evening Post contains a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office there, and it is something of a curiosity in its way. It fills the whole of the third page of the Post and one column on the second page. In the men's list there are three rows of names to the column; in the ladies' list but two, making in all twenty-three rows of names, in small type, the full length of the page. If printed in a handsomely-bound volume that pile of letters would furnish us curious and interesting reading for many a day to come.

A Boston journal tells us that "connected with the rebuilding of the burned business district in Chicago comes up the idea of heating the entire town by steam—the possibility of doing so being a thing theoretically admitted—by means of underground pipes leading to every house from a central point, in the same way that gas is conveyed." This is probably a scheme of the undertakers. Heat Chicago by steam, and in ten years it will be depopulated by consumption. But of course it can never be done. Whenever a house is constructed with a steam-heating apparatus death is one of the first tenants to move in, knowing very well that there is the field for business.

The Hon. Mr. Robeson, the renowned Secretary of the Navy, recently dismissed several cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis for what he styles "persistent blackguardism." These young men had been guilty of "hazing" and wouldn't quit it when ordered to do so. Thereupon Robeson ordered them to walk the plank, and they walked it. In this his Excellency the President may find a valuable lesson. It is shown that Collector Murphy has been guilty of something even worse than "persistent blackguardism," and his removal has been demanded by many of the most respectable journals of the Republican party—the New York Tribune, the Christian Union, the Indianapolis Journal, and many others of the same standing. Let the President follow the example of his Secretary of the Navy, and dismiss this man Murphy for persistent rascality.

When the editor of the Philadelphia Press is traveling through the South with the hope of making something out of the people by speculating in their lands, as he has done on one or two occasions, he speaks of them in his letters in very complimentary terms. When he is at home, writing to sustain the President in his execution of the infamous Kuklux law, he writes of them thus:

> The poor, innocent South is making overtures to the laborers of Chicago to come to Dixie this winter, where, the New Orleans Picayune gravely informs them, labor is much wanted. Never was presumptuous ignorance pushed to a more ludicrous extent than this suggestion displays. The independent labores of Chicago or any Northern city would just as soon think of going back to Europe and the sixteenth century as to a land where the spirit of slavery still exists, and where labor is looked down on and despised. The South can have millions and millions of dollars' worth of labor the moment she receives the laborer as a man and a citizen, and she will not get it till then.

Old Ben Wade once declared that a certain Cleveland journal was "the d—dest meanest paper in Ohio," and it may have been; but it is often the case that more downright meanness is to be found in a single issue of the Philadelphia Press than all the mean papers in and out of Ohio have contained within the last twenty years.

South Carolina and Texas.

The Administration seems to have determined to make an example of South Carolina and Texas, and to punish them with the utmost rigor of the law for all the "disloyalty" of which they and the rest of the South may have been guilty. The Kuklux bill authorizes the President to declare martial law, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to carry fire and sword wherever he pleases throughout the South. Grant must be re-elected. If not by the voluntary action of the people, then with the aid of the bayonet. If the Southern people will not voluntarily help to re-elect him, they must be made to do it involuntarily. If the bird will not sing, it must be made to sing. In South Carolina half a dozen counties have been placed under martial law, and every man therein stands with the bayonet at his breast. Many of the most honorable and peaceable citizens of the State are arrested and thrown into prison, charged with crimes of which they never dreamed, and their liberty, and perhaps their lives, sworn away by as consummate a set of scoundrels as the world ever saw. The old and the young are alike the victims of carpet-bag and scalawag hate. Men seventy-five and eighty years of age, charged with Kuklux outrages of which they could not have been guilty if they would, have been dragged from their firesides and carried away many miles to prison by the servants of an Administration which knows no pity in dealing with those who oppose it, and which stoops to the blackest crimes to accomplish its ends. "Kuklux outrages," as they are called, have no doubt been committed in South Carolina, where the law, in the hands of shirtless adventurers who have gone from the gutter to the bench through the aid of negro votes, permits "loyal" villainy to run riot in the community, unwhipt of justice; but the only wonder is that the number of such outrages is not ten-fold greater than it is. The violence attributed to the Kuklux in that State must be condemned by all who have a respect for law and order, but, in a community where "loyalty" is a shield for every crime, and "disloyalty," which is but another name for honest opposition to Radical misrule, is made an offense punishable with arrest, fine and imprisonment, it is not strange that the people should seek to secure safety for their lives and property through the only law within their reach—the law of self-defense. If the Government would depose the carpet-bag and scalawag scoundrels who exercise official authority in the disaffected districts, and hang nine-tenths of them, as they deserve to be hanged, and forget that Grant can be re-elected only through the agency of the military, we would hear nothing more of Kuklux outrages in South Carolina.

The condition of affairs in Texas is even worse than that of South Carolina. There the Administration seems to have entrusted the management of things to Governor Davis and General Reynolds with *carte blanche* to work out the political salvation of the State with whatever means God and nature have placed in their hands. And the dirty work could not have been confided to a more willing or a readier pair of rascals. The dreadful Kuklux have never made their appearance there in any considerable numbers, and yet the whole State is under military rule, and if it does not cast its vote for Grant in 1872 we shall have good cause to pronounce the bayonet a fraud. They have there what is called a State guard, and the special business of this State guard, made up of the enrolled villainy of the State, is to arrest and punish everything in the shape of "disloyalty." In its eyes the Administration is the Lord's annointed, and he who does not habitually carry upon his lips a hallelujah for Grant and his party is at any moment liable to be arrested and forced to give an account of himself. There is no need for Grant to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that State, nor will there be until Davis and Reynolds shall have learned that the Constitution guarantees the privileges of such a writ to every American citizen. They have not yet learned the fact, and certainly never will so long as they look to the Administration at Washington as their source of information.

A short time since thirty-two of the most prominent and influential citizens of Texas addressed a letter to the Hon. Carl Schurz, the very able and conservative Senator from Missouri, setting forth the tyranny which is exercised over the people of the State by the Government and its minions, with the hope that, through his influence, some relief might be obtained from Congress. This letter shows that the rulers who have been foisted upon the people by the bayonet are the most unscrupulous set of plunderers that ever disgraced humanity, and that in all their plunderings they are sustained and upheld by the military power placed by the Administration in the hands of Gen. Reynolds. The writers of this letter recite the innumerable wrongs that have been inflicted upon the people in the interest of the Radical party, and appeal for protection against the civil and military tyrants who oppress and plunder them. The last election for Governor was held at places and under regulations prescribed by Gen. Reynolds, commanding the military district, and all the officers conducting the election were appointed by him, and to him all the returns were made. E. J. Davis was the Radical candidate, and of course he was declared elected. It will never be known how many votes he actually received; there can be no doubt that the popular voice was strongly against him; but he was the candidate of the Administration, and it was the business of the military commander to see that he was elected, without regard to the will of the people, and he was accordingly installed as the Chief Magistrate of the State. He was not the choice of the people, but he was the choice of the Administration, and the voice of the people was unheeded. Some of the most earnest of the Republican journals—the Chicago Tribune among the number—declare that he was elected "at the point of the bayonet," as he unquestionably was.

This man, made Governor at the behest of General Grant, who is determined to compass his re-election by fair means or foul, now, in a time of profound peace, keeps his State guard under arms, and, backed by the military force under General Reynolds, is as complete master of the people of Texas as the Khedive is of the people of Egypt. No man there dares to say his soul is his own, without having first established its "loyalty" beyond all question. The finances of the State, as are the people, are at his mercy, and he has already imposed upon her a debt of forty millions of dollars. When the fortunes and the very lives of a people are placed, by Federal bayonets, in the hands of such scoundrels, where is the wonder that we hear the cry of "Kuklux?" The only wonder is that the people do not rise in their might, as peoples less oppressed and plundered in former times have often done, and sweep their oppressors and plunderers from the face of the earth.

The Austin State Journal, the organ of the carpet-bag government, makes a long reply to the letter of the thirty-two citizens to Senator Schurz. It concludes its reply with this declaration:

> Not a signer of that letter is loyal to-day to the flag of his country, and there is not one among them who is not an avowed enemy to the administration of the Government, both State and National.

We can readily believe this to be true. How can the Texan be loyal to a flag which is the emblem only of a power which proscribes him for his political opinions, which holds him as an outlaw for following the dictates of his own conscience, and which surrounds his homestead with armed cut-throats to watch his every action and to murder him at their own sweet will? It were strange if every signer of that letter were not an avowed enemy of both the National and the State Administrations. The State is but the willing tool of the National Administration, and they are both his avowed enemies. Neither of them deserves to have any friends among the people of Texas, each of whom, turn whichever way he will, finds a National or State bayonet at his breast. Loyalty to the Government of the State, and loyalty to the Government at Washington in its attitude of vindictive hostility to the unoffending people of Texas, is treason to right, justice and humanity. The flag beneath whose folds Davis and Reynolds, instigated by the National Administration at Washington, ride rough-shod over the people of Texas, crushed and helpless as they are, is a flaunting lie and a fraud, and deserves to be respected only as such.

Of the Austin State Journal, containing the article in reply to the letter addressed to Senator Schurz, we have received three copies, with the article conspicuously marked. We can have nothing to say to the editor of that paper. He is evidently a scalawag. We can not believe that any mere carpet-bagger, bad as he may be, would be so utterly lost to every sense of shame as to defend the damnable outrages of Davis and Reynolds. There are depths of infamy, we would fain believe, to which the average carpet-bagger will not willingly sink. The scalawag who swallows the whole of "loyalty" at the start is damned from the beginning, and there are no lower depths to which he can sink, even if he would, and he unquestionably would if he could.

Affairs in Mexico.

Upon the withdrawal of the French, and the massacre of the unfortunate Emperor Maximillian, there was no representative of authority to whom anybody in Mexico, or out of it, looked to assume or resume the place of Chief Executive but Juarez. He was the only embodiment of any organized opposition to the intervention and the Empire, and the only man to whom even the adherents of the Emperor looked to assume the functions of the Chief of State upon the failure of their project. The protest of the constitutional successor—the Chief Justice—upon the expiration of the legal term for which Juarez had been elected, had been spirited away in the proclamation of Juarez, from the banks of the Rio Grande, extending his own term of office. The bullet that ended the career of the Emperor signalled the fact of the undisputed Presidency of Juarez. Hence, Juarez stepped back into the national palace without opposition and without a competitor. It is evident that no party or parties in interest of any special policies have since been formed, as none such were ranged in the late Presidential election. Diaz and Lerdo—his competitors—are of the same political antecedents and affiliations as Juarez. The contest has been one merely of personal preferences, and Juarez has been successful. The new Congress, too, has opened with a large majority for Juarez, whereas the preceding Congress always pitted a majority against him. If, therefore, any condition for revolution or extensive rebellion could have been descried in the state of affairs thus briefly stated, it could have sprung only from a conception of a people far more exceptional than even the Mexicans themselves have been considered.

Of course it might with propriety be open to cavil that the re-election of Juarez to the Presidency gives any more promise of stability than if either of his competitors had been successful with the same peaceful result. For, as far as we are informed, Juarez enjoys no higher reputation in Mexico for patriotism than does either General Diaz or Lerdo de Tejada. But the significance of the re-election is increased by the consideration of his personal history; his direct and leading participation in the events of the last fifteen years, now in judgment before the Mexican people and the rest of the world.

Juarez is a native Aztec—it may be a lineal descendant of Montezuma—although there are those about the capital of Mexico who claim that prestige and who are as proud of it as our own Virginian descendants of Pocahontas, and who would resent the ascription of such a proud descent to the plebeian Juarez. However that may be, Juarez is a native Indian, and is today ruler over the descendants of those Spaniards who subjugated and plundered his ancestors. Sprung from the humblest, even menial, origin, he became a famous lawyer, governor, judge, chief justice and president. The laws which he has drafted and all the events of the last quarter of a century bear testimony to most remarkable ability. He has been firm and statesman-like in his high office. He suppresses even actual rebellions now with far less expense and in far less time than it takes Grant to come up to even the shadow of the Kukluxes! The rebellion of May in Tampico looked threatening. It was overcome in about a month. The late rising in the capital was crushed in a few hours. His management of the last recalcitrant Congress was a model that Andrew Johnson would have been happy to have had before him. He has surrounded himself with a Cabinet eminent in statesmanship and letters. Foreigners seem to be as faithfully protected as are natives. If, therefore, as in older nations, the security of the happiness and prosperity of a people are not so much dependent upon the laws as upon the spirit of those who administer them, there appears to be considerable promise in the *personel* of the Mexican Government. And, if Mexico is not so much of a genuine federal republic as we used to deem ourselves to be, it is doubtless at least sufficiently "republican in form" to suit the requirements of our own Republicans of to-day.

But the mere re-election of President Juarez, with the treasury and the army under his control, and a majority of Congress at his back, might fail to inspire any strong hopes of any permanent repose—beyond his own lifetime or term of office at least—were it not for the policies inaugurated under him and apparently grafted upon the body politic by virtue of the late verdict in his favor. We have stated that no parties other than those of personal preferences have been formed in Mexico since the fall of the Empire. Each of the late aspirants was a member of the liberal party as opposed to the Church or reactionary party. The dissolution of church and State, the utter extinguishment of the use of priestly influence for the direction of civil and political affairs in Mexico, may be safely regarded as finally accomplished and accepted. Juarez, a native Indian and churchman, was the first to step forward to throttle the power of the priesthood and he confiscated its estates. It has turned from one chieftain to another—even to Maximillian—with a hope of regaining at least some consideration and power in civil affairs. The re-election of Juarez is a final deathblow to its hopes, and an admitted most potent element of political corruption and disorder is thus removed from the path of progress forever.

The works of internal improvement and connections with the rest of the world—so liberally fostered by the existing administration—are material guarantees not to be overlooked. The mountains, valleys and miserable roads of Mexico have always heretofore given advantages to the seditious, in getting time for organization before troops could be forwarded against them. Now railroads are being built as rapidly as possible, and grant after grant of most liberal terms have been given for a perfect net-work all over the country—several to American companies, of which, it is to be regretted, the grantees have been unable to complete. But the telegraph now links all the important parts of the country, and to its agency is justly ascribed the quickness with which revolts have lately been crushed. A want of connection with the outside world—the isolation of Mexico—has been most detrimental to its political progress. Sensitive and hesitating in character—owing to a great extent to their misfortunes and the consciousness of the impaired confidence of other nations—the electric telegraph will flash to the Mexicans the daily sentiments of mankind. The telegraph, finished to Tuxan, only waits completion from Brownsville to Indianola to connect Mexico's capital with all those of other nations; and this event, it is confidently stated, will be accomplished in the course of the ensuing thirty or sixty days.

Commerce also being fostered by liberal subsidies to steamship lines, it is a matter of importance to the business of the United States that we should receive our share of the growing trade of Mexico, now almost entirely monopolized by European nations. New Orleans was formerly the receptacle or thoroughfare of many millions of Mexican dollars annually. Now these float directly across the water. A large trade can again be built up between New Orleans and the Gulf ports. And, as it is known that the vast bulk of the "hard dollars" of Mexico find their way to China for its tea and silk—being at a premium of three or four per cent. over gold for that purpose—it will be but natural that the trade with China, including the transfer of the Mexican "hard silver dollars," will be before long directed over our Pacific railroads, at least till Mexico builds her own to Acapulco and Mazatlan. While the Mexicans can be introduced to the luxury of tea-drinking, the Asiatics may learn that the finest coffee and cocoa of the world grow in Mexico. The prospects of Mexican repose and progress thus promise most material additions to the commerce of the world.

☞ "Of the personal integrity of General Grant," says the Indianapolis Journal, "we presume no man has the slightest doubt." The only doubt we have ever heard expressed about his personal integrity is the generally prevailing doubt that he has any.

☞ The New York Sun tells us that "the best mutton is said to come from Rhode Island." Is it an advertisement of this fact that she sends to Washington one or two mutton-headed Senators?

☞ The Indianapolis Journal says: "We are a good deal in the habit of talking about our honesty." Yes, and you ought to quit it. Life is too short to be wasted in talking about nothing.

☞ The Chicago Evening Post comes out of the fire as much improved in appearance as an old gate-post newly white-washed.

CITY ITEMS.

Walker's Tonic Bitters invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

To Country Merchants and Druggists. We call the special attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city, purchasing their fall stock, to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. These preparations have proven to be very popular wherever sold, generally taking the place of any medicines of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. No stock is complete without them. They are not secret nostrums, but are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. *Sold by all our wholesale druggists.*

☞ Salt-rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend,

L. O. SHENAULT.

Testimony of Mr. Frederick Bishop, a young gentleman well known in this city:

LOUISVILLE, KY, Sept. 11, 1871.

Dr. Wintersmith—My Dear Sir: With feelings of profound gratitude do I thank you for your invaluable Chill Cure. I had been suffering with chills and fever for several months; had been under the treatment of our ablest physicians; tried all the remedies in the market, but nothing gave me anything but mere temporary relief until I struck your valuable chill tonic. *It has cured me entirely.* Believing you to be a benefactor to mankind, I am, dear Doctor,

Gratefully yours, FRED. BISHOP.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Rase out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

Yes; take Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu. Eight days' medicine for 75 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Prepared by Holmes & Co., New York.
EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers, Louisville, Ky.

100 Varieties children's fancy wool hose. Also fancy woolens now on exhibition in Bliss' Stocking Factory show-window. Sign of giant blue stocking. oc26d4

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime. Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. oc25 WF&M

Money Loaned on Collateral Security. Ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at Hagan's Loan and Banking office, No. 118 Third street, opposite James' furnishing store. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. se2 d2m

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

MARRIED.

WALBECK—BAYLES—At Chestnut-street M. E. Church, Louisville, Oct. 26th, 1871, by Rev. B. M. Messick, Henry C. Walbeck to Miss Lucy M. Bayles, daughter of Col. Jesse Bayles.

Attendants—Mr. J. P. Stokes and Miss Mary Bayles; Mr. W. H. Edinger and Miss Mattie Watts.

SMITH—DAVIS—On Thursday morning, October 26, at the Bishop's residence, by Rev. Father Bouchet, Mr. Charles J. Smith to Miss Nana Davis. No cards.

SCEARCE—TAYLOR—In the Christian Church, at Bagdad, Tuesday, October 24th, by Pres. W. S. Giltner, Mr. G. T. Scearce to Miss Mary, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

REES—EHA—At St. Boniface's Church, by the Rev. Bonaventure Hammer, Mr. August Rees and Miss Theresa Eha.

DIED.

DUFFY—On the morning of the 26th, Mary Duffy, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Frank Duboury, corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ California papers please copy.

WORTH—On the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock, Wm. A. Worth, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Allen N. Worth, No. 76 Clay, between Elm and Fulton streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

FINLEY—On the 25th inst., of typhoid fever, Annie A. Finley, wife of George Finley, in the 24th year of her age.

[illegible] notice will be given of the funeral.

SHERWIN—On the 26th of October, at 4 P. M., George William, infant son of George D. and Jennie Sherwin, aged 1 month and 10 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWFUL DEFEAT!

[illegible] Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye [illegible] OF THE COUNTRY. Still tens of thousands of heads that once showed the white flag

CARRY CRISTADORO'S COLORS.

[illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

oc3 deod&weow

The Means of Escape.

The sad fate many [illegible] and in sudden [illegible] are trying to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days, accordingly exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to it. Hence dysentery, diarrhea, intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, and derangements of all the secretions are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes with a protective and invigorating medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are designed for this exigency. This powerful vegetable specific relieves the system of all acrid humors, purifies the fluids, tones the secretive organs, promotes healthy evaporation through the pores, increases the activity of the digestive functions, cheers the spirits, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body vigorous, and render it proof against the vicissitudes of temperature, and against malaria. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore in all cases advisable as a preventive at this season. If, on the other hand, the mischief is already done, and intermittent or remittent fever is actually present or the liver, bowels, or stomach disordered, there is no medicine so certain to effect a quick and thorough cure as this harmless and agreeable preparation. oc23 eod3&w1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect Hair Dye. No Ridiculous Tints; no Disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous, Black or Brown. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York. oc7 deod&weowly

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good Sauce." It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, au16 MoF&Frm Agents, New York.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice. Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in stated communication this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. By order. JOHN D. ORRILL, H. P. E. O. Brown, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice. Called meeting of Abraham Lodge, No. 8, on Friday, October 27, at 7 P. M. Work in 2d degree. By order of the Lodge. JAMES McBURNIE, Sec.

Masonic Notice. Compass Lodge, No. 223, A. Y. M., is called for this (Friday) evening, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the E. A. degree. C. G. SMITH, W. M.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice. Office Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. Co., Louisville, Oct. 25, 1871.

THE Louisville Railway Transfer Company bond coupons due 1st November, 1871, will be paid at the Bank of Louisville, this city, and at the office of J. B. Alexander & Co., New York, on and after November 1st, 1871. R. H. COURTNEY, oc27 d5 Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice. THE stockholders in the Mercer (Texas) Land Emigration Company are requested to meet at the Real Estate Office of Hancock, Johnston & Co., corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Saturday night, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Business of importance to the company will be submitted. By order of the President. oc25 d3 C. DUVALL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO

No. 267 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE FALL OF 1871, Which will be offered

Low to the Trade.

SPECIAL inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheeting, &c. oc24 d2m McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 70 and 72 Sixth st., are just in receipt of the following goods, viz:

Shawls.
5 cases Black Cashmere, Square and long;
5 do Broche do do
10 do Striped do do
50 do Plaid do do
25 do Shoulder.

Sackings.
500 pcs Gilbert's Opera Flannels;
200 do French Plaid do;
50 do Plaid do;

Cloakings.
100 pcs Black Velveteens;
10 do Colored do;
10 do Black Silk Velvets.

Trimmings.
10 pcs Patent Velvets;
10 do Gros D'Afrique;
500 cartoons Black Silk Velvet Ribbons;
100 do Colored do do do.

Ribbons.
500 cartoons Cord-edge Trimming Ribbons;
200 do Bonnet do do;
50 do Plain and Plaid Sash do;
50 do Gros Grain do.
oc15

NOW OPENING.

A LARGE and Complete Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Shawls, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares, Notions in every variety, and almost everything in our line, all selected with the utmost care, and to which fresh arrivals of latest goods will be added daily.

ALL OFFERED VERY LOW.

We will make it the interest of buyers to examine our stock before purchasing. We respectfully invite our customers and the trade generally.

T. & B. SLEVIN & CAIN, se7 dtf 237 Main street.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors. SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, October 31, 1871, for executing the following work:

To improve East Broadway street from the dividing line between the cemetery and Graycroft property to the city limits, excepting twenty-three and one-half (23½) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading. To be contracted for and apportioned by squares.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 31st day of October, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's office, October 25, 1871. oc26

Notice. THE undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Meade County Court of Claims at its September term, 1871, whose duty it was made to select a site for a new court-house and let the same out upon contract for the construction of a suitable building, do hereby give notice that they will, on the 18th day of November, 1871, at the Court-house door in Brandenburg, Ky., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., let out said building, to the lowest bidder, according to the terms of the order appointing us as commissioners above.

F. DITTO,
BLANT. SHACKLETT,
F. M. GAUDIFF,
This 16th Oct., 1871—oc20 dlm Commissioners.

Proposals for the Cast Iron Cornice of the U. S. Custom-House, New Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, October 18, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. November 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the entire cast iron cornice of the Custom-house at New Orleans, La., as exhibited by the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

The whole to be cast of No. 2 grey mottled iron, clean, smooth, and free from all defects and flaws.

The scaffolding and all other means will be furnished to the contractor without cost.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of the cornice to each front, the balance on the completion of the contract.

Bidders will state the time within which they will complete the contract if awarded to them.

All the bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be approved by the U. S. District Judge or the Clerk of the U. S. Court.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Cast Iron cornice to the Custom-house, New Orleans, La.," and addressed to

Col. J. F. MORSE, oc16 dtNov15eaSu Superintendent.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor,

NO. 304 Third street, between Main and Market, is receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, in all desirable styles, with Scott's Fall and Winter Fashions for sale. se8 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to First-class Tailors. MR. E. L. BRISTOL would like to confer with first-class workmen at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 92 Main street.

Notice. FOR this day I [illegible] HERMAN HEROS. [illegible]

Wheat. 10,000 BUSHELS, now being [illegible] and for sale by oc27 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Notice. J[illegible] of all descriptions promptly attended to. Leave orders with [illegible] Green street, between Third and Fourth. [oc26 d6] M. A. METZ.

Louisville Chancery Court. Andrew Hikes' Adm'r, pltf. vs. Andrew Hikes' Heirs, &c., dfts.

THE creditors of Andrew Hikes, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven, according to law, on or before the 15th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN, oc18 d20 Commissioner.

Louisville Chancery Court. M. J. Roth's Adm'r vs. M. J. Roth's Heirs, &c. No. 24,799.

THE creditors of M. J. Roth, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven, according to law, on or before the 15th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN, oc24 d30 Commissioner.

Wheat. 20,000 BUSHELS prime red and amber Wheat (in elevator), for sale by LEMONT & McCORMICK, oc21 dtm 73 Second street.

Drafts on Ireland. CABIN and steerage tickets by the Cunard Steamship Line. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, oc20 F&Su&Tulm At the Franklin Bank, 68 Fifth st.

Merchants' Wharf-boat Association, Vicksburg, Miss. GENERAL Steamboat Agents and Forwarding Merchants; Chas. M. Kain, Sup't; Hill. G. Fairchild, Cashier. This large and spacious wharfboat, having been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, and renovated, is now prepared to receive and store freight, and given to freight consigned to it for the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. oc16 dlmeaSu CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't.

Drugs. 500 LBS Carb. Magnesia; 300 lbs Gum Assafoetida; 200 lbs Powdered Aloes; 200 lbs Calomel. For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO., se26 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Chemicals and Specialties. RIGAUD'S French Perfumery; Grimault's French Preparations; 50 lbs Hydrate Chloral; 50 lbs Carbolic Acid; Burrough's Fluid Extracts; Caswell & Hazard's Preparations. Dental, Surgical, and Dissecting Instruments. For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO., se26 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale. Ellen W. Scott against Mary S. Scott. In Chancery, No. 24,386.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months—

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Main street at a point 83 feet 2 inches west of Jackson street, running thence west with Main street 27 feet 10½ inches, and extending back same width 110 feet to a 10-foot private alley, being the eastern half of the property allotted to said parties in suit 20,386, Louisville Chancery Court.

The shares of F. G. Scott and Florence Scott, infants, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the land and improvements, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their shares, or until statutory guardians shall be appointed for said infants, or until Florence shall be married, and such guardian or husband give bonds as required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale. Geo. Merkel against Kast & Stoepler. In Chancery, No. 24,195.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months—

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeastern corner of Celia Butler's, near the turnpike road leading to Geiger's mills, and running thence eastwardly with the northern line of said turnpike road near said turnpike road, 100 feet to a stake; thence southwardly, and parallel with said Celia Butler's eastern line, the same width, to the north side of Beargrass creek, being the lot that was conveyed to Frank Kitting by Daniel Stoll and wife, recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, deed book 169, page 280.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale. William Ross against G. W. Womack, &c. In Chancery, No. 22,383.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of [illegible]

A tract of land, in Jefferson county, Ky., near the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike road, containing 27¼ acres, beginning at a stone in John Blankenbaker's line; thence N 35° 8' 87 poles and 10 links; thence north 31° 91 min. W 54 poles to a stone; thence S, parallel with said line first mentioned, 57 and 10 links to a stone, corner to Blankenbaker's and Yenawine's line; thence south, parallel with line secondly mentioned, 54 poles to the beginning, being the same land conveyed to John Womack by Samuel R. Womack, and conveyed to said defendant, George W. Womack, in deed of partition recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, in deed book No. 108, page 31.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale. G. W. Linton against George W. McCormick. In Chancery, No. 24,510.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house, in the city of Louisville—

A lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, wash-bowls, pitchers, plates, dishes, cups and saucers, chairs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—On all sums over $10, a credit of 3 months will be given; $10 and under, cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
oc25 d5

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Original and Only Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED

Rogers Fine Pleasure Carriages!

Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
1,009 & 1,011 CHESTNUT STREET.
MANUFACTORY
Thirteenth and Parrish Streets.
SUCCEEDING
GEO. W. WATSON & CO.
(RETIRED)
PHILADELPHIA.
oc6 eod2m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

HAVE removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oc22 dlm

REMOVAL.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29, 1871.

THE undersigned have removed their law office to 165 Main street, north side, between Bullitt and Fifth streets, over the Bank of America. se30 dlm GAZLAY, YEAMAN & REINECKE.

REMOVAL.

THE Colton Dental Association has removed to No. 120½ Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market, where Dr. Gildea will be pleased to meet his former patrons. He is prepared to perform all operations in dentistry at reasonable charges. au27 eod3mSuWe&Fr

PORK PACKING.

PORK PACKERS.

A. Schoeffel & Co.,

Office No. 13 West Main street.

A. SCHOEFFEL, ROBERT ATWOOD,
C. SCHOEFFEL, JOSEPH BENEDICT.

WE will continue the Pork-packing business the ensuing year under the same name and style as heretofore. ocl dlm A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

Louisville College of Pharmacy.

FIRST session of the School of Pharmacy, 1871-2. FACULTY: Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; L. D. Kastenbine, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; C. Lewis Diehl, Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

LECTURES—The introductory lecture will be delivered by Prof. Thos. E. Jenkins, in the rooms of the College, No. 311 Third street, above Walnut, on Monday evening, November 6, at 7½ o'clock, and will thereafter be followed by the regular course, which terminates during the first week in April.

Circulars, with full particulars, to be had on application to the Secretary. FRED. C. MILLER, oc20 eodlm Corner Market and Clay.

INSURANCE.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.'S Insurance Agency

Northwest corner of Main and Bullitt sts. Entrance on Bullitt street.

Home Insurance Co. of New York. ASSETS OVER [illegible]

North British and Mercantile of London. ASSETS OVER [illegible] GOLD.

Citizens' [illegible] of New York. ASSETS OVER [illegible]

Springfield F. & M., of Mass. ASSETS OVER [illegible]

After Paying All Chicago Losses!

Good risks of all kinds insured at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO., oc21 dlm Agents.

Special Notice. I HAVE this day sold to Mr. Jno. N. Moore, formerly of Nashville, the business and good will of my Insurance Agency in this city. I cordially recommend him to my friends and customers, and ask them to give their business and patronage to the new firm. Louisville, Oct. 2, 1871. GEO. HARBISON.

Copartnership. WE have this day associated together, under the firm name of Kennedy & Moore, for the purpose of conducting the business of Fire Insurance. Thankful for past patronage, we will be happy to wait on all our old friends and customers who may be seeking insurance, and upon as many new ones as will favor us with a call. BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Louisville, Oct. 2, 1871. JNO. N. MOORE.

INSURANCE

The Continental Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$2,300,000.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$1,250,000. ORGANIZED IN 1810. "Tested by the storms of 61 years, and still is sound."

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$1,500,000.

The Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire......$300,000.

We are prepared to issue policies upon every description of insurable property—Dwellings, Store Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Mills, and Manufactories, Rents, Leases—to which special attention will be paid. All losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

KENNEDY & MOORE, Agents, Office No. 142 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets. oc25 d6

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED..........1810.

Equal to the Great Emergency.

THE IRON-CLAD

"Old Hartford"

NEVER SURRENDERS.

Tested by the Storms of Sixty-one Years, and Still is Sound.

PAYS FROM HER SURPLUS OF

$1,800,000

HER LOSSES BY THE GREAT

CHICAGO FIRE,

Leaving her Magnificent Capital of

One Million

Untouched, and Quarter of a Million Surplus to Spare.

GET THE BEST.

GET HARTFORD POLICIES.

KENNEDY & MOORE, Agents, Office No. 142 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth. oc25 d4

INSURANCE!

GERMAN BANK —AND— Insurance Co.

Corner of Fifth and Market Sts.

Capital - - - - - $300,000.

HAVING been in business only twenty-seven months, we carry less insurance than any local company in proportion to capital, in consequence of which we are enabled to accommodate all who may favor us with a call. Risks taken only in Louisville. P. VIGLINI, Sec'y. J. W. SPORRER, Solicitor. oc14 dtf

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing

FOR SALE

At Established Auction Prices.

Overcoats and Pants, Uniform Coats and Pants, Jackets, Blankets, &c.

Goods will be delivered at Chicago or Louisville. Address OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago. oc17 dlm

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents,

No. 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts., CHICAGO. oc21 d10

J. H. BARTON, Real Estate Agent,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CITY property, stores, residences, and plantations for sale and lease. Taxes paid and collections made. Refers to Merchants' National Bank, S. H. Tucker, banker, and Messrs. Stoddard & Bro., bankers, Little Rock. Send for catalogue. oc12 dlm

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Acknowledged Everywhere AS THE BEST BOOTS AND SHOES; THOSE FASTENED WITH

CABLE SCREW WIRE.

THE pliability, durability, and economy of these goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either sewed or pegged work being apparent on the first trial.

☞ Beware of imitations. All genuine goods bear the patent stamp on the bottom.

Sold by dealers everywhere. oc16 dlm

STEAM PUMPS.

THE SPECIAL STEAM PUMP,

Also known as the "Cameron Pump,"

IS peculiarly adapted for Steamboats, supplying Mills and Factories, feeding boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Mines, Quarries and Breweries, and to any purpose for which a Steam Pump is applicable. Address

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., Sole Agents for Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. oc6 F&Su&Wedim

L. & N. R. R.

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Oct., 19, 1871.

NO freight will be received for points reached by Memphis and Little Rock Railroad until further notice. oc19 dtf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Sirup —OR— IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The City is Permanent—The Chill Cure Reliable, [illegible]

[illegible] All who have had chills and fever, and have taken [illegible] Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure [illegible] work on. Unlike other remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be used with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Teeth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure. It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,

E. C. COLGAN,

Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

TESTIMONY.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, then they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicine to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a sure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN, Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.

DICK McCOURTNEY, Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky. au2

AVOID QUACKS.

A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility and premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se25 eod8m

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

[illegible] Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible] Dr. B[illegible], No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible] PRICE 25 CENTS [illegible] PRICE 25 CENTS [illegible] PRICE 25 CENTS

[illegible] au17 d&wly

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

108 PAGES. Books for the million! Who may marry, who not. Why. Impediments, Causes and Cure. All that the doubtful, Curious or Inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Medical Counselor. Every father, mother, young man, and young woman should read them. Sent in sealed envelope; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Whittier Medical Institute,

907 Broadway, New York, W. W. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; 204 Penn. st., Pittsburgh, Pa., W. B. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; or 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo.; C. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician. The Institute has been longer established than any other in America, and treats successfully simple and complicated venereal diseases and spermatorrhœa, in all its forms, no matter who failed. Call or send two stamps for medical essays. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. no23 d&wly

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., permanent resident of Louisville for [illegible] other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases. [illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED

[illegible] Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. [illegible] dtf

LACE GOODS.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth street.

Just received a full stock of

New styles Linen Collars;
New styles Lace Sets;
New styles Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
New styles Lace Collars;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1;
Great Bargains in Real Black Lace Veils and Black Lace Flounces. se10

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS. Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are attended to. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. We have correspondents selected with the most care from among the best lawyers in all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. jal dtf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible] $12 [illegible]
One month. [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. News Agents, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail [illegible] $2 [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city [illegible]

The Sunday Courier-Journal [illegible] delivered to city subscribers [illegible] per year when paid at the office [illegible] able to the carriers six times a week for [illegible] seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]
Five to ten copies [illegible]
[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year [illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for each club of ten at $1 [illegible] one copy for each club of twenty at $1 [illegible] an additional extra copy for every [illegible] twenty subscribers.

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Money may be sent by postoffice orders or [illegible] when those cannot be procured, by mail at [our] risk; in the latter case the money to be inclosed [illegible] will be required in case of its loss.

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[illegible] Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

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ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE.—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] square for each insertion for the second week; [illegible] square for each insertion thereafter [illegible] two months, [illegible] three months [illegible] every other day one month, [illegible] three months [illegible]

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

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Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice taken less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Ar[rive].
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. Night Ex., ex. Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington Ex., ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lagrange Accom'n, ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sleeping-cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets [illegible] Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. [illegible] offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to [illegible] sleeping-cars.
je1 dtf SAM'L GILL, Su[p't].

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:
Leave. (June 4, 1871.) Ar[rive].
9:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis, & N. O. Mail [illegible]
9:30 P. M. Nash., Mem., N. O., & Mobile Ex. [illegible]
12:15 P. M. Nashville Southeastern Ex. Mail [illegible]
7:30 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail [illegible]
[illegible] Accommodation [illegible]

The 9 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take [illegible]

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at [illegible] arrive at Glasgow at [illegible] leave Glasgow at [illegible] Glasgow Junction at [illegible]

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile Express [illegible] and Southeastern Express trains run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For through tickets, baggage checks, and information as to steamboat connections with railroad and stage lines, &c., apply at ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard [Hotel], Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner [Ninth] and Broadway.
ae30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Su[p't].

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO —AND— Eastern Cities.

Trains leave Bridge Depot as follows:

6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

9:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York via Bee-Line in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will run on this train through to New York via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle Route.

11:00 P. M. Express daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Free Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. L[ouis].

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and [Main] streets. my15 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup['t].

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line to Indianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

Short-Line North & Northwest.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, south[west] corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at [Galt] House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

Trains run daily, Sundays excepted,

AS FOLLOWS:

	Leave.	Ar[rive].
St. Louis Express	1:00 A. M.	7:00 [illegible]
Chicago Express	9:40 A. M.	7:00 [illegible]
Night Express	5:00 A. M.	10:45 [illegible]

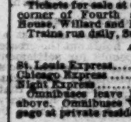
Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup['t].
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Passgr. Ag't, south[west] corner Fourth and Main, Louisville, Ky. ja28 d[tf]

PIANOS.

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Award[ed]

THE GREAT



Southern Pia[no] MANUFACTOR[Y].

WM. KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes

BALTIMORE, MD.

THESE instruments have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled in Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.

All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble. We would call especial attention to our late patented improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years. We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish Parlor Organs and Melodeons of the most celebrated makers, wholesale and retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., or to H. KNOEFEL, sole agent, 88 west Market street, Louisville. oc18 eod&w6m

PIANOS

J. HINZEN. [illegible]

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Market street, N. S., bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent. Cheap. Will rent, and let the rent [apply] on the purchase of new pianos [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind. R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind. J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodbury, Ky.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND Commission Merchants,

No. 297 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY. se30 dlm

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY, Commission Merchants —AND— MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky. au16 d2m

DECEMBER ELECTION.

Chief of Fire Department. HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. se30 dte

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky. At the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city. DANIEL GUY. se30 dtcon

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 and 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

Our Young Folks.

The November number of this delightful monthly, especially and successfully designed for children, has been received. J. T. Trowbridge's story of Jack Hazard and his Fortunes is in the writer's happiest vein. There are entertaining stories about animals, though one with the title of The Dog of Mistress is a little too sensational for children. But generally the best taste is shown in its contents, and a regard is always had for the age and probable attainments of its readers. Its reputation as an excellent magazine for the young is too well established to need any recommendation from us. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

II.

Old and New.

The November number of this magazine is before us. In the first four pages we are told in a very charming way, almost confidentially in fact, what new things are on the programme for coming numbers. Of course there is to be another Christmas Locket, to which several of our best poets will contribute a poem; and these, with the usual stories and the inevitable sermon, will make a richly-stored casket. But the greatest novelty is to be a grand commission novel, to run through several numbers, and be the joint product of Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Hale, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Loring. Its title is to be "Six of One by Half-a-dozen of the Other," and the first chapter is to appear in December. George MacDonald's new story, called the Vicar's Daughter, begun in the October number, is, of course, to continue through the year. In the present number, the most important article is an essay upon the modern English novel, by Dr. Bellows, in which he states his conviction that Adam Bede is the first religious novel of the age. This paper, like every other that he has written, is marked by profound ability, and he discusses the writings of Miss Evans, Miss Muloch, and George MacDonald in a spirit of masterly analysis that is delightful to meet with. The other articles all furnish entertaining reading, but require no especial notice. Their two great merits, however, are their brevity and variety.

SMALL TALK.

NEW YORKERS are subscribing liberally for a statue of Horace Greeley.

THE theaters have nobly responded to the call of stricken Chicago. The great disaster has not been without its benefits.

THE Covington (Ind.) Friend still supports Alexander H. Stephens for President. It is evidently no Friend of the Democratic party.

READING, Pa., is happy to say that Senator Carl Schurz once taught school in that city, and that Bayard Taylor was once clerk in a grocery store there.

THE Lexington Press has some more highly uninteresting disclosures about the "Phantom of the Nile." The people of Lexington are a quiet, patient set.

A CALIFORNIA paper has this appeal: "Don't vote for Lake, who delights to send the youngest of prisoners across the bay for twenty-one years."

THE current number of Every Saturday should be carefully concealed from all wandering newspaper men. It has a double page of portraits of St. Louisans.

WE are now asked to believe that a shower of winged ants fell at East Whiteland, Chester county, Pa., recently, making a noise in sighting resembling the falling of rain drops.

Two hundred and ninety-five spittoons have been service in the Baltimore Episcopal Convention. Here is an opportunity for some comic paper to say something about salivation.

THE St. Paul Pioneer's commas are sadly overworked. It says of Mr. Storey: "Despising, can't, humbug, and all sorts of subterfuges, he gives the mercurial people of that city, gleams of common sense to light them through the path of adversity."

THE San Francisco Bulletin of the 18th says: "On Thursday next Oliver P. Morton, Senator from Indiana, will leave this city in company with Marshal Morris for the Geysers. If the waters have a beneficial effect the Senator will make a long stay there."

THE great heap of molten gold in the exposed vaults of the Custom-house is guarded by a large detail of United States soldiers and Pinkerton's private police. The idea seems to have been that it was necessary to station these two sets of guards watch each other, as well as the glittering treasure trove over which they are guardians.—[Chicago Times.

A PITTSBURGH magistrate has the following bit of information conspicuously posted in his office: "If advice is worth paying for it is not worth asking for. We are *always* willing to oblige our friends, but our living is made to some extent dependent on the promptness of our clients, and the state of affairs vice versa. The Magistrate should *always* have a good run of 'stamps.'"

THE Chicago Times publishes an exciting document, "without the expression of any opinion as to its authenticity," which goes to show that Chicago was fired by a member of the Societe Nationale. What gives color to the tale is a prediction said to have been uttered by Col. George Francis Train, to the effect that the fire in which the last spoke in Chicago would be destroyed. A second confirmation of the story is found in the fact that an aged woman saw a Chicago Communist firing a frame school-house with a load of shavings. Mrs. O'Leary's cow is in a fair way to lose those flame-girt laurels.

THE Atlanta Constitution has this kindly notice of Weston: "Weston, the notorious walker, has just walked 100 miles in twenty-four hours. This was done under promise to walk 113 miles in the twenty-four hours. The account of this achievement shows Weston to be a great donkey. On his ninety-third mile he got sleepy, and had to be cowhided and ice clamped to his head by his friends to keep him awake. Cowhiding and ice-water tonics were poured down his throat to keep him in time. He suffered terribly, but held on. His pallid face, set teeth, bloodshot nostrils, showed his distress. The men yelled and the women cackled at him encouragingly. Ammonia and whisky carried him through the last mile, when he caved."

THE San Francisco Bulletin thus describes the new Japanese silver coinage: "The standard of fineness and weight is that of the American coinage, the unit being the 'Yen,' which corresponds with the American dollar in size and value, though in its general appearance, style and finish, it more resembles the new Mexican coinage. The yen, half-yen and quarter-yen (all current coins) are alike in everything but size and value, the design on all being identical. The obverse has a sun and halo in the center, with a wreath below and three flowers above. The reverse has the imperial dragon curiously coiled up in the center, surrounded with Japanese characters. The milling is the same as that on the American coinage." Hitherto it has been found impossible to get any coin except the dollar of the Republic of Mexico to pass current in China; but our Japanese advices state that the Chinese merchants in Japan are exporting the new Japanese coin to China by the cart-load, as fast as it is issued from the mint, which would indicate that they expect it to go into general circulation in the Central Flowery Empire."

ATLANTA EXCITED.

Reported Failure of H. I. Kimball.

[From the Atlanta Sun, Oct. 24.]

The city is rife with rumors, which have prevailed ever since Saturday, that H. I. Kimball had failed. It is said that his liabilities are about a million dollars; that several days ago he made an assignment of the Brunswick and Albany railroad to the "Georgia Contracting Company," or to Lyon & McLendon, comprising the road, the whole road and equipments to secure what he was owing them; that this assignment is made with an understanding that he be allowed to pay up and take back the road in thirty days; that the Chicago fire is the immediate cause of this failure, he having made arrangements in Europe to have $75,000 per month placed to his credit in New York, for the sale in London of the bonds he owns, but the burning of that city produced a panic in the money market, and a failure to comply with the contract; that he has been compelled to protest several times of late—having failed to meet accepted drafts; that he is now in New York for the purpose of making a final effort to sell the State and city bonds which he holds or controls, in order to realize and meet his pressing demands—failing in which he will make an assignment of all his effects; that Mr. Kimball House had long since passed out of his hands, etc., etc.

We know not what foundation there is for the truth of these reports, but they are in everybody's mouth in the city, and a general evidences given to the fact that Mr. K. has failed. . .

☞ The coal mines of Alaska promise to render our hitherto neglected northern acquisition exceedingly valuable. One company is organized and at work, while others are forming. The beds of coal are said to be extensive and of excellent quality, generally bituminous, but often of the purest anthracite. These beds are found on many of the islands, and also near the sea-coast on the main land. It is claimed that when the necessary works were completed coal could be mined and delivered at San Francisco at a cost of from five dollars and sixty cents to six dollars per ton. The importance of having accessible coal mines on the Pacific coast, producing a good quality of coal that can be handled and marketed cheaply, cannot be over-estimated. It is consoling to learn that our new territory has other uses than raising seals and icebergs.

THE LEXINGTON STIR.

Another Version of the Discussion in the Christian Church—Withdrawing the Fellowship of the Church from Regent Bowman

And Twelve Others.

[From the Lexington Gazette, Oct. 25.]

As a most garbled and *ex parte* report of the proceedings of the meeting of the congregation of the Christian Church in this city on Sunday last was published, we have deemed the following correct statement of the proceedings of the meeting, we are assured that the reporter referred to, was nothing more than a burlesque of the proceedings, and calculated to bring a most solemn and painful meeting of Christian brethren into the contemptible category. We are informed that the facts of the case are about as follows:

Regent R. S. Bowman was charged with having acted disorderly in this, that most of the time he went off from the Main-street church he had been conspiring against the peace and unity of the church by approaching members and endeavoring to induce them to go off from the church with him, enjoining secrecy upon some, and that when he thought he had affected a sufficient number he and the few who committed themselves to the movement went off in April last from the church without any solid or legal church organization with it or its effects, and took steps preliminary to an organization. He was charged with having effected a schism in the church.

He was further charged with violating Matt hew 18—15 to 18 verses in holding that I. B. Wilkes had personally wronged him, and neglecting to see him, and refusing to allow Elder Wilkes to see him with a view to making explanations and settling the difficulty.

There was no charge against Mr. Bowman that he was attempting to destroy the sectarian character of Kentucky University, nor was it even so much as ever talked about among the brethren so far as we have been able to ascertain. The meeting of last Sunday was an adjourned meeting from the Sunday preceding, when a resolution was pending to adopt the report of the Elders.

M. E. Lard, Chairman.

"We will now proceed to the business we have set for this morning. The report of the Elders is now before the house. Before acting upon the general report, there is a special report to be heard. I will now in order to read the special report, which charges J. B. Bowman with violating Matt. 18, 15–18."

Jos. Woolfolk—"I ask Bro. Woolfolk to give his reasons."

Jos. Woolfolk—"I have hoped that the appointment, mutually, of a Conference Committee will be agreed to, and this matter finally settled peaceably. Regent Bowman wrote a note this morning, stating that certain leading brethren in Cincinnati, he understood, had sent Brother Lard a dispatch, asking that the matter be delayed, so that a commissioner might be appointed by both parties to advise in regard to this matter."

G. W. Elley—"I wish to make a statement. I take no action in this matter. I am desirous of doing nothing. I have this morning had a conference with Regent Bowman, in which I stated to him that no dispatch had been received, but that made no difference, for if he would agree in writing to submit the matter to a committee of two brethren to be unterzed and selected, and would agree to abide their decision, I would go for and had no doubt the church would accede to the request. Brother Bowman said he would be willing to have a committee, but declined positively to abide its decision if they should find that he had acted improperly in leaving the church, and should require him to confess and make amends. I would crawl in the dust to settle this difficulty, but I am forced to say that the spirit of Brother Bowman is such that I have no hope that he will ever be a converted man in spirit and truth. He wanted to hear all they had to say, in the hope that something would come out that might lead to an adjustment of the difficulty."

The chairman (Moses E. Lard) then said to Brother Pickett to proceed, but requested that he confine himself to the question.

The Chairman explained that the reason he ruled that Bro. Pickett could not speak, was that he thought Bro. Woolfolk was entitled to the floor as the mover of the resolution.

Prof. Pickett (2d church)—"I have always made it a rule to seek peace and pursue it. I meet earnestly wish now to adjust this difficulty, and to harmonize all things in Christ. I have personal opinions in various matters, and do not have to be in harmony before me. I allow them the perfect right to their opinions, and only ask them to concede me the same right. Bro. Bowman and I both have kindly feelings toward each other. I love him."

M. E. Lard (interrupting)—"Brother Pickett, do you love the brethren, all of them?"

D. W. Standeford—"Has J. B. Bowman no ill feelings against any church members?"

Prof. Pickett (Second church)—"In what I said I referred to the church at large. I can not speak for Brother Bowman's heart in reference to the church. I believe that Brother Bowman and I are both in favor of submitting this matter to an advisory committee."

The Chairman asked Prof. Pickett if he was willing to abide the decision of an advisory committee, and if they found that he had acted wrong and should return to the church, was he willing to right the wrong and return to his place in the church?

Brother Pickett answered that he was not; that he was conscientious in what he had done, and would not abide the decision of a committee on this question. That he was a freeman in Christ Jesus, and had acted from conscientious convictions.

Dr. Jos. Smith—Brother Woolfolk and I have been earnestly laboring to settle this matter peaceably. In a matter of conscience, we could not ask these brethren to submit to a decision of a committee, as the committee would thus come between their conscience and their God. As to what name you give the committee, practically, makes no difference. I do not think the church would ask these brethren to yield in a matter of conscience. I see no injury to come to the church from delay.

Dr. J. W. Luxton—If these persons would consent to abide by the decision of a committee, no matter what it was, I would be in favor of the committee. I am opposed to any delay. I would like to call upon Pickett's play to have a committee and then leave each party free to accept its advice or not.

G. W. Elley—"I see no inconsistence in the matter. The question is, "Have these brethren a right to go off and form a separate congregation?" I can see no reason to delay from what regent Bowman said to me.

Jos. Woolfolk—God is powerful, Bro. Elley, and might change him just as he did Saul.

T. D. Luxton (seceding member)—I wish to speak about three minutes, brethren. Turning to the chairman, he asked, Can I speak?

The chairman responded, You can speak, but it is expected you will confine yourself to the question before the church.

Luxton sat down, seeming to be overcome with emotion and wept.

D. W. Standeford—I am sorry to see Bro. Luxton take this in such high dudgeon. The congregation will see that the chairman has not refused to let Bro. Luxton speak, but only requested him to confine himself to the question. I now ask these brethren present, Pickett, Luxton and Smith, whether they are willing to abide by the decision of a committee of disinterested brethren mutually chosen? I am willing, and I think every member of this church is willing, to abide the decision of such a committee.

Bro. Pickett then arose and asked Standeford to take his seat while he answered the question.

Bro. Standeford declined to quit the floor, and insisted that Prof. Pickett should answer the question, yes or no.

Pickett said that he would not abide a decision on a matter of conscience, and did not think the church ought to require it.

Standeford replied that they seemed to lose sight of the fact that the church had a conscience as well as themselves. That the church was willing to conform their action to the decision of an advisory committee, and why could not these brethren? I know it paper has been circulated by the relations of Regent Bowman, requesting a delay in this matter in the hope of adjusting the difficulty.

Standeford was several times called to order by the chairman.

He said that one of the arraigned members, now present, had said he would rather have his throat cut than come back to the church, and another that he considered it an honor to be turned out of the church. He did not mention any names.

Bro. Pickett said the question of conscience had been twice alluded to this morning. I know there is conscience in the matter. I know my own heart. I do not judge your conscience, and you have no right to mine.

Dr. Jos. Smith asked the chair to think seriously about this matter. We can lose nothing by delay. He hoped they would consider the matter earnestly in the light of God's word.

Dr. Chinn and others called for the question.

T. D. Luxton (seceding member) spoke and asked the chairman if he could speak now.

The chairman told him to go on.

Luxton then proceeded—"I am in favor of an advisory committee." Turning to the chairman he said, "Is this to the question?"

The Chairman said, "Go on."

He proceeded—"I have labored to this end. I hope the matter will be postponed for another week. The committee, I must say, cannot decide for me in a matter of conscience."

The Chairman—"If the committee decide that you have done wrong, will you confess that you have done wrong?"

Mr. Luxton—"I would not."

W. T. Withers—There is no definite proposition for a committee of reference before us. The brethren have agreed to abide the decision of the committee. Should the committee decide to suit these brethren, they would accept the award. If it should decide that they have done wrong, they decline to accept it.

If the award suits them, they will abide by it, otherwise not. Under this state of the case, I see no reason for further delay on this ground, and shall vote against the resolution to postpone.

M. E. Lard said I am opposed to further delay. This matter has been delayed from time to time, and I am now in favor of taking action on it.

The question was then put, and the resolution of Bro. Woolfolk to delay action another week was voted down by a very large majority.

The chairman then announced that the reading of the report of the Elders was now in order.

Elder J. G. Chinn commenced to read the report, and, reading in a voice that could not be distinctly heard by the congregation, he was asked to read louder.

W. T. Withers then proposed to read the report for Dr. Chinn.

D. W. Tandy moved that the resolutions of the Elders and the Lord's day preaching brethren in support of the report of the Elders recommending the withdrawal of the fellowship of the church from J. B. Bowman be first taken up, as there was a separate charge against him, and then called for a vote, and J. G. Chinn then read their names as follows:

Mary B. Bowman, Jos. D. Pickett, G. W. Rash, Lucien Rose, Mrs. Otto, Lillie Mays, W. S. Lipscomb, Patsey Lipscomb, E. D. Luxton, Edward E. Smith, A. M. Barnes, Nannie Prall.

The vote was then taken and the resolution was adopted by about the same vote as in the case of J. B. Bowman.

E. E. Smith again called for the yeas and nays.

D. W. Standeford remarked that he was surprised at Smith making the request, as he had stated that he would consider it an honor to be excluded from the church.

Smith denied that he had ever said so.

Standeford replied that he could prove it.

The chairman declined to take the yeas and nays.

The congregation then stood up and the fellowship of the church was then in a most solemn and impressive manner withdrawn from the persons above named.

The congregation was then adjourned in the usual manner.

FOUND IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Sad Fate of Gen. Roger A. Pryor's Son—A Remarkable and Brilliant Young Man.

[From the New York Standard, Oct. 24.]

The long suspense in reference to the absence of young Theodoric B. Pryor, the son of Roger A. Pryor, was solved yesterday morning by the discovery of his body floating in the East river, near Hamilton ferry. It was taken to Brooklyn and a coroner's jury summoned. After an identification of the remains and the testimony of Mrs. Pryor, who had been no personal violence, the jury adjourned until Friday.

The death of this remarkable and brilliant young man is not merely a loss to his family and those who knew him, but to the nation. He possessed extraordinary qualities of mind and character. He was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, July 3, 1851. His father was Roger A. Pryor, the celebrated Southern leader, well known as a member of the United States Congress before the war, of the Confederate Congress during the Confederate war, of the army. The result of the war was a personal disaster to Gen. Pryor, as it has been to nearly every one who took a conspicuous part in the rebellion. When Lee surrendered, Gen. Pryor came to New York city, abandoned public life, and gave himself to the practice of the law.

The advantages to belong to most of our young men were debarred to young Pryor, because of the war, and postponed his formal entrance upon the studies necessary for his admission to the bar. He assisted his father in his office duties as a lawyer, and seized the occasional opportunities that came to him for fitting himself for college duties. In time he was prepared at Princeton, but, instead of being backward in his acquirements, he was found to have advanced far enough to enter as a junior. He at once applied himself with such application to his studies that not only had he overcome the disadvantages to which we have alluded, but placed himself at a single bound, in the foremost ranks of the school.

From this time his career at college was a phenomenon, and may be regarded as almost historical. He was the pride and the hope of his class. As one of his class-mates who ranked next to him in honors said, "I had competitors—Pryor had none. No one thought of disputing his scholarship." He led the class in every study, although one of its youngest members. His favorite studies were mathematics and metaphysics. He loved to solve the most abstruse of mathematical problems, and concern his mind with questions that the ripest of our scholars had not ventured to reach. All metaphysical subjects had a deep interest for him, especially what we may call the metaphysics of theology. He had strong religious tendencies, and the impression was, when at Princeton, that he would enter the ministry. When he came to graduate, it was hard to find a parallel for his standing. For a hundred years no student had stood so high in the class. The average mark in the college is 100. Young Pryor's average was 99.9.

He gained the Jay Cooke prize of $1,000 for two classical essays on metaphysics, and went to England and entered at Cambridge. The same success attended him there as at Princeton. He remained five months, and received a scholarship. When he returned to America he was engaged, in a letter from the Master of his college at Cambridge, to resume his studies, as all academical honors awaited him. The affection he returned, and the concluding tone of this letter showed the great impression that he had made upon the heads of that renowned and ancient University.

His intention when he left college was to enter the ministry. Finally he concluded to become a lawyer. At the time of his death he was pursuing his studies at the law school, where his pre-eminence was marked as it had been at Princeton and Cambridge.

As we have said, his mind was metaphysical and mathematical. All the great and mysterious problems of life, especially those of mind, matter, the will—had been familiar to him. He grappled with them all. His reading took the highest range. He was a greedy, profound, persistent, avaricious student. Of gentle, winning ways, his temper was only ruffled when his hours for study were invaded. His favorite authors were the highest classics. He read Darwin, and was not impressed. He read the new merit in Lockey, but thought he amplified needlessly and sacrificed too much to rhetoric. His favorite author among modern writers was Carlyle. Of all, his fine criticism upon Blackstone when he had begun the study of the law was, that his command of English was perfect and his style a charm, but that his logic was frequently unsound. This criticism has often been made by the soundest and gravest lawyers.

A fine life—too young, so brief, so full of promise and beauty—marked by triumphs which are almost historic, would make an interesting problem for the philosopher. This is sadder than the one we have given of the genius of young Pryor, because of the sad ending of his career. He could not bear defeat. He could not endure the thought that he had failed. He could not endure the thought that he had failed. He could not endure the thought that he had failed

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1871.

The South Carolina Disorders.

It is not easy to believe that the disturbance in South Carolina is a one-sided affair. There is no more cause for a popular revolt in that State than there is in Georgia or Mississippi or Texas, and yet the people in those States are peaceable and law-abiding, and will remain so until the troops of President GRANT are arrayed in actual and open war against them. This South Carolina sensation bears upon its face evidence of an attempt to manufacture political capital. We believe, and there is reason for all even-minded men to believe, that, if the people there are relieved of the persecutions of a soldiery, turned loose upon them to harrass and annoy and depredate, all trouble will cease, if, in fact, any exists, and order will be preserved and the law respected as much in South Carolina as it is in Massachusetts or Maine or Missouri. Why, Attorney General AKERMAN himself, who, from the time he went into the Cabinet, has shown himself to be the most menial servant of the President's whim, is down there in the palmetto flats leading in person this infamous raid upon the people of South Carolina. There is not a fact connected with the transaction which does not bear out the ready impression that the bugbear of disorder is a fraud and the whole thing a malicious persecution designed to goad the people to that point of desperation when GRANT may practically avail himself of the despotic powers conferred upon him by the dangerous act of Congress known as the Kuklux Bill.

Death of Hon. Thomas Ewing.

HON. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, died at his residence in Lancaster yesterday afternoon, at the age of eighty-two. His death was caused by valvular disease of the heart. His children, six in number, were all at his bedside. They are THOMAS EWING, Jr., General CHARLES EWING, General HUGH EWING, Judge PHILEMON EWING, Mrs. General SHERMAN, and Mrs. Colonel STEELE. Mr. EWING has for several years been a sufferer from the disease of which he died. Early in this month his symptoms became alarming, and on the 18th inst. he had a severe congestive chill, which it was thought would terminate his life, but the wonderful vitality which had so long preserved him was not yet exhausted. His sufferings were great, but his faculties were all clear to the last. He has exerted a great influence upon public affairs. He was a great man among the giants of other days. Though prominent in public life, he has hardly had the conspicuity that his remarkable ability should have commanded. It was an accident and a mistake that he was not nominated for the Vice Presidency in place of FILLMORE. A word—perhaps a careless one from an Ohio politician—gave what turned out to be the Presidency to FILLMORE, and there is reason to believe, changed immensely the current of American history. Mr. EWING was defeated for the Senate by Colonel ALLAN by one vote, and by BEN. WADE by a scratch. Influential and distinguished as he has been, he missed by a narrow margin a career of vastly greater scope.

The Mormon Women.

GRANT is shifting to the four winds for capital. The raid upon the Mormons was a good idea. He had it well managed, and one important part of the machinery worked especially well. That was the publication of the thing. Pains were taken that the country and the world should be promptly advised and the story done up in colors. The petition of the 2,500 Mormon women against polygamy and asking the Government to emancipate them from the tyrannical system under which they are dying, was a ten stroke. But, aha! a screw is loose somewhere, and the fact is allowed to leak out that the petition is not against polygamy at all, but exactly the contrary. If the rest of the material for the coming crusade turns out as disastrously as this it will not be well for the advance guards. This march to Salt Lake may be all very good, and it is probably in accord with the sentiments of the people of the country, but when it is instigated and carried out by a man whose heart is not in it and whose object is beyond it, the thing becomes a mockery and a farce, dishonest in its inception and disgraceful in its execution.

The Colliery Explosion.

The cable brings the story of another one of those terrible colliery explosions which seem to be periodical in England. This time it is near Newcastle. "Thirty-three men in the pit at the time, and none of them have yet been reached." That is all. It's nothing worse. Only that the families of the victims are gathered around the mouth of the pit wailing, while they should be gnashing their teeth. It is sad for the enlightenment of the age that the ingenuity of man cannot invent some means for the prevention of these frightful affairs. A little carefulness in the first place is a splendid invention. If it could be adopted by the Government, as the safety-valves and other artificial contrivances are, and put into operation it would work a wonderful change in the mortality of the times.

A Building Undermined.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, a house on Market street, near Floyd, belonging to Dr. Nesbitt, and occupied by Dr. Sweitzer, was badly wrecked, and the whole building came near tumbling into an excavation made in digging for the foundation of the new market-house, on Jefferson, which is being built by Captain Bowles. The market-house is intended to cover the ground formerly occupied by Prewitt's stable and two dwelling-houses, all of which have been torn down, and the work of clearing away and excavating for the cellar commenced. The ground to be occupied extended to the wall of Dr. Nesbitt's house, and as the earth was being removed, almost beneath the rear wall, the foundation gave way, bringing all the rear wall with it, cracking the front wall and so badly damaging the building that it was necessary to prop the remaining walls to keep them from coming down also. Mr. Bowles will furnish material and workmen, and have all damages immediately repaired.

A Heartless Act.

Many of the citizens of Louisville will remember having seen Frank Bridwell, a cripple, who, unable to walk, depended upon a faithful dog attached to a small wagon, to haul him about from place to place, and upon a violin as a means of support. He lived in Nelson county, but afterwards came to this city with his dog and wagon and his violin, and played and received alms upon the streets. He raised enough money by means of his violin and through the kindness of friends, to establish himself in a small way in the grocery business at his home near New Washington, where he was getting along very nicely. On Tuesday night some heartless fiend set fire to his grocery, and it was entirely consumed. The wretch who thus willfully destroyed every dollar's worth of the property of a cripple who never walked a step in his life, and deprived him of his only means of support, ought to be hung up by the toes and be allowed to drip to death.

The Improvement of Second Street.

The laying of the Nicolson pavement on Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, which was delayed a few days for want of blocks and planks, has been resumed and will now go forward without further delay. The failure to get blocks was not the fault of Mr. Higdon, the contractor, nor of the parties from whom he purchased them, but was owing to the scarcity of cars and the confusion in the running arrangements of railroads after the Chicago calamity. Mr. Higdon feels confident that there will be no further delay from this source, and hopes to be able to rush the work through in the allotted time.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ Messrs. J. Allen Porter & Co., have established a coal office on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, where they are supplying orders at lowest rates.

☞ A deformed chicken of common breed, the deformity resulting from a broken back, was entered at the Muskingum county (Ohio) fair as a Hungarian cock of the "Sclavi Magyar breed," just imported, and the sapient judges, after gravely inspecting it, awarded it the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows ever seen in the county.

THE COAL FAMINE.

Some Facts and Speculations in Regard to the Condition and Prospect of the Fuel Market.

An Essay on Black Diamonds.

The coal question is at this time one of the most important in the domestic and industrial life of the city. Everybody is interested in it directly or indirectly, and all but those who were wise enough and rich enough to lay in their winter supply when coal was cheap, either by having the black diamonds actually dumped into their coal-sheds or by making contracts with the dealers against a time of scarcity, are grumbling loudly and with good reason at the high price they have to pay for fuel. Housewives, economise as closely as they may, find their expenses increase as the price goes up, and anxiously watch the diminishing piles of Pittsburgh's staple as it disappears lump by lump into the stove or grate, dropping the last one on the fire with reluctance, and feeling that the announcement of its departure to that place where good coal goes is pretty sure to be followed by a lecture on waste and an emphatic inculcation of the necessity of economy "in these hard times." Even boarders find an extra tax in their weekly hash bills, and when they would offer a protest against the imposition, the landlady, figuratively speaking, stops their mouths with a lump of coal. The manufacturers, who failed to lay in an ample supply to last through the long drouth, find that the increase in price adds considerably to the cost of their productions, and takes off a heavy per cent. of their profits. So, like everybody else, they use as little coal as possible, and reduce their business to its minimum. We have heard of several large manufacturers who were offered coal some months ago at thirteen cents, but refused it, and are now paying twenty-six cents. But in these times of scarcity, while those classes of the community who are comfortably off, at least have an opportunity to provide against being caught in this predicament, the poor are always the victims—there is no escape for them. They have not the means to lay up a stock of fuel against a time of scarcity. To them a coal famine is worse than a misfortune; it is a calamity.

Fortunately, however, the weather which has brought about the present tight condition of the coal market, has at the same time furnished an alleviation of its evils. We have had a drought, without important interruption, since the first of May. The few slight showers that have fallen during that time have been of no use to the coal trade, and the price has gone up one hundred per cent., or from sixteen to thirty-two cents per bushel, at which it is now held. At this price, while it would more or less derange every industry, and thus indirectly affect all classes, it would be a serious and sore privation to the poor but for the fact that, in the dry and pleasant weather we have had, fires have not been so much needed, either to correct dampness, which breeds disease, or to warm shivering women and children. This has enabled the people to considerably economize in their consumption of coal, making lighter drafts on the supply in the market, and keeping home expenses nearer the usual limit of the season.

But notwithstanding the close economy practised on all hands, the stock in the yards has run very low, and the prices have gone up as stated. In fact, the supply has reached so low a point that there is now in the coal yards, for sale, only enough Pittsburgh coal to last the city about ten days, and that, too, with careful use and permitting as little waste as possible. This is distributed about as follows:

Cromie	25,000 bushels
T. James & Co	13,000 "
S. Roberts & Co	18,000 "
O'Neale & Co	5,000 "
Kennedy & Irwin	6,000 "
Total	67,000 "

To this may be added probably eight to ten thousand bushels of Pomeroy and other coal, making an aggregate in round numbers of say 75,000 bushels. This was the estimate, on Wednesday, of men engaged in the trade, and at this writing the figures are rather over than under the actual amount on hand. The city demands from the yards an average in the neighborhood of ten thousand bushels daily; but the scarcity and high price compel the exercise of economy, and deducting on that account say 2,500 bushels per day, which we think is a fair allowance, our daily consumption is about 7,500 bushels. At that rate 75,000 bushels will last, as we have said, ten days. During that time enough will come in on the railroads to last probably two days longer, so that we may consider ourselves in possession of twelve days' supply. In this estimate we have taken only the coal now in the city.

Will coal go any higher? This is the anxious question of thousands, and, though it cannot be satisfactorily answered, there are much speculation and prophecy, and not a little foreboding, among dealers and consumers. Of course, if more does not arrive before the stock in the market is exhausted—and arrive not by car-loads but by thousands of bushels—the price will go up, up, up, till the supply does come. We have ten days to go on. Let us turn for a moment to the sources from which we can "draw replenishment." In the first place, the Ohio river is our main dependence for cheap coal. Pittsburgh coal is undoubtedly much superior to any other cheap coal brought to this market. It must come by the river. But the river at its present stage is just as much better than a ditch as the chances of a freshet make it. Unless it rises enough to float out the coal fleets that are lying, drouth-bound, in the region of Pittsburgh, it can do us no good, and that rise must come in the next twelve days or we must look elsewhere for relief.

Kentucky and Indiana coals are not as good as Pittsburgh coal, and generally not as cheap. These coals are difficult of access and expensive in transportation, and it will be a long time, if ever, before they can be brought into competition with the Pennsylvania mines. It will require a great outlay of money, time and labor to make them available. In the mean time—that is, now—Kentucky coal is out of the question, and Indiana coal nearly so. The latter is taken to Cincinnati, which is more distant from the mines than Louisville, and sold, we understand, for about eighteen cents per bushel. To get it here, however, it would have to be brought across the bridge in cars, and unloaded in the city, or the extra handling and hauling from Jeffersonville would add so much to the price that it would be of little or no advantage to us, even in a crisis like the present. But the coal is brought in on one road, and another owns the bridge, and, whatever may be the cause, it seems that the trains of the former do not cross the bridge. Our Jeffersonville reporter says that anthracite coal is brought to that place at fourteen cents per bushel, while bituminous coal sells in this city at thirty-two cents per bushel. The difference is certainly a heavy toll for the people of Louisville to pay to the bridge company. Half of it would be too much.

We are told that New Albany can spare us 60,000 bushels, and we know that there are nearly a half million bushels lying below the falls, which belong to the Southern markets, but are, like the Pittsburgh fleets, detained by low water. These are sources that are at hand and immediately available, so that there is no danger that we will not have enough coal for all ordinary purposes, if we are only willing to pay the price. As far as their effect upon the price is concerned, these masses of coal might almost as well be back at Pittsburgh. They cannot even now be put on the market at less than forty cents per bushel, and the price will certainly rise if the river does not. If low water continues, the owners of this coal will, in all probability, do just as most other people would do under the same circumstances; that is, ask just as much as they can get for their stock, which will very likely be just as much as they ask.

So that, to sum up the whole matter, it is evident that the answer given to the grave question: "Will coal go any higher?" depends entirely upon the caprice of the weather. And just here comes in the first bit of consolation for coal-consumers. Every fall, or nearly so, a freshet occurs which is known as the "fall rise." This happens generally in October or November, but sometimes later. Men, whose lives have been spent on the river, and who have studied the weather problem with the care that personal interest inspires, are of the opinion that we may look for this "fall rise" in a few days. Several have declared that the present change in the weather is the signal for its commencement. The bustle and expectancy in marine circles, the anxiety for news from Pittsburgh, and the lowering clouds themselves that have spilled their welcome showers upon the earth in the past two days, all gratify us with the hope that the wished-for freshet is near at hand, and that we may soon be relieved of the heavy tax which we now pay for fuel. The opinion is gaining ground that such is the case, and that it will not, as was feared by some, be delayed until cold weather blocks up the river with ice. If this is true, even the few days we have to wait for this consummation of our hopes will of course afford space for some further advance in the price of coal, but if the prospect of relief continues to improve, we can manage to squeeze through a brief period of coal famine, and rejoice at the end that it was no worse. It is quite probable that coal will be forty cents per bushel, or ten dollars per load, within a day or two, and we see no help for it, nor indeed for the continuance of such a condition of affairs, unless some good may be derived from following good old Elder Grimes' energetic advice to his congregation in a time of drouth, viz: "Down on yer marrer bones, all on ye, an' rastle for rain."

Backed Over an Embankment.

Pat Filiban, on Nineteenth street and Portland avenue, seems of late to be very unfortunate. His chickens are stolen, his geese are driven away, and Wednesday an accident happened to his mule. A great many carts are engaged on High street near Twentieth, hauling away dirt and dumping it over an embankment close by, which is almost 30 feet in hight. Filiban's team was driven there by a negro, and, backing too close to the edge, the cart fell over, dragging the two mules after it. An iron hook was forced into the flesh of one of the animals, and tore a gash two inches deep and eight inches long. The team was extricated with much difficulty. The wounded mule will not be of any value before next spring, if, indeed, it ever recovers.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

INFLAMMATORY rheumatism is raging in the West End.

IT was a week yesterday since a fire alarm had been rung.

THE highest bid on building No. 40, Fourth street, yesterday, at auction, was $[illegible].

SCARLET FEVER has broken out in several different portions of the West End, including Portland.

SEVERAL HANDS were employed on the canal last night, that the work might more rapidly progress.

THE rain yesterday temporarily checked the work of laying the Nicolson pavement on Seventh street.

LAST night a man named Oliver Clark was arrested by Officer Bower, for insulting ladies on Marshal, between Clay and Shelby streets.

FREDERICK LUDWIG, for robbing a till, and Oliver Clark and Henry Hill, for disorderly conduct, were lodged in Clay-street station last night.

A LITTLE boy named Samuel Barlow, living on Gray street near Second, fell from the roof of a shed yesterday morning and was seriously injured.

Two companies of U. S. infantry, ordered to Chicago during the great fire, returned to the city Wednesday, and were quartered at Taylor barracks.

A LARGE number of railroad officials are in the city for the purpose of attending a time-table meeting, which convenes at the Galt House at 10 A. M. to-day.

RATS, to the number of twenty-seven, were killed yesterday at Boone market-house by Fred. Kammerrer. And it wasn't a very good day for rats, either.

A HEN-PECKED husband, on Baird street, was protected yesterday evening from the fury of his wife by Officer J. H. Wyatt, one of the most efficient policemen of the West End.

AN OLD stump of an elm tree, standing erect and firm, was found yesterday at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets by the workmen digging the sewer. This is a relic of the old times.

A NEGRO was struck two or three times yesterday by a white man, at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. Of course, the United States Court will be called upon to adjudicate the matter.

JOE CRAWFIELD, for assault and battery with intent to kill J. T. Kent, and for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, was locked up yesterday in Twelfth-street station-house by Policeman Renalds.

A YOUNG MAN was accidentally stabbed in the ulner artery night before last, at a party on Portland avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The blood gushed out in a stream, but was soon checked by the skill of Dr. Spaulding.

THE roan horse so long owned and used at police headquarters died suddenly, day before yesterday, of lung disease. There was no inquest held over the body, but the faithful services of the animal deserved a funeral discourse and decent burial.

FIRST-STREET station last night contained Geo. Mason, for assault and battery on Mike Gallagher; John Masonrey, a deserter; T. J. Daly, for shooting and killing J. F. Williams; Maggie Washington and Charity Ray, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

DR. ELIOT EDELEN, late of Arkansas, has just moved to Louisville, and opened an office on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth. He is a brave man to settle in that locality. Seven physicians were there already. But all of them do a good business. No undertakers are in the neighborhood.

THE first trial in this district under the Congressional election law resulted in the Federal Court on Wednesday in Robert Henson, white, being found guilty by the jury of having forced Sam White, colored, to vote against his wish for Col. Geo. M. Adams for Representative in Congress from the Second district.

AT a regular meeting of West-end Lodge No. 313, I. O. G. T., held at their hall last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: C. H. Childs, W. C. T.; Miss Mollie Aikin, W. V. T.; Jos. Thomas, W. R. S.; A. Keller, W. F. S.; Jno. Aikin, W. T.; O. Divinney, W. M.; Mrs. O. Summers, W. I. G.; L. Boggs, W. O. G.

OFFICER BUCKLEY, of the Third district, arrested a man named McCarty as a suspected felon. McCarty was found prowling around in the vicinity of the Academy of the Holy Rosary, corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, and made several statements regarding himself. He was the first man incarcerated at police station No. 7, corner of Sixth and York streets.

THE Relief Committe of the Masons were not prepared to report yesterday, and will do so next Saturday. The donation of one thousand dollars by the Grand Lodge at its recent session in this city seems to be misunderstood. Two hundred dollars of the money was for use in Kentucky, and the remainder in equal proportions for Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

ONE of the best pianos ever brought to Louisville is a Chambers instrument, made especially for a premium to the person who will, next year, furnish the largest club of subscribers to the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL, and which may be seen at Will S. Hays' music store. It is greatly admired by the ladies, who pronounce it the finest-toned instrument they have ever heard.

INDIA-RUBBER slings are now the common playthings of the boys. A missile was hurled from one Wednesday with sufficient force and precision to knock a goose's head off at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Chestnut streets. Another one threw a projectile on Twelfth street, near Market, which cut a severe gash in a lady's head. The boys must have their fun, whether it costs the life of a goose or the blood of a woman.

A BEAUTIFUL lake is being constructed near the quarry in Cave Hill Cemetery. It will be about three hundred yards in length and nearly a hundred in breadth. Water is going to be supplied from a spring close by, but will not be turned on before next year. When the work is complete, the trustees design purchasing several pairs of swans and placing them upon the water. This will add another attractive feature to what is already a lovely place.

A BALL given in West End on Wednesday night was kept up till 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the young belles and beaux found the street-cars stopped, no other vehicles available and their tight boots and shoes, after dancing nearly all night in them, utterly intolerable for walking home in. Nothing daunted, the young ladies and their beaux deliberately pulled off the aforesaid shoes and boots, and coolly walked home barefooted, some of them having a long distance to go.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt leaves this city to-morrow for New York.

Col. J. Warren Grisby, of Boyle, is in the city, arguing a case before the United States District Court.

John A. McCarty, of Frankfort, was married yesterday afternoon at St. Johns Catholic church to Miss Katie Cavanaugh, of this city.

Charles J. Smith, night manager of the Western Union telegraph office in this city, and one of the best telegraph operators in the country, left yesterday for Cincinnati on his bridal tour.

Mr. Thos. H. Hord and wife (nee Miss Cunningham, of Springfield, Ky.) will be at the Galt House for a few days, when they will leave for their home in Washington county, Miss.

Henry Ratterman, the amateur walkist, has just returned from St. Louis. He was feasted and toasted considerably in that city, and comes back looking remarkably well. The public may expect to hear of him attempting another big walk very soon.

Rev. Lancaster Spaulding has been made Chancellor of the Cathedral, and assumes the duties of the office immediately. He has conducted the affairs of the Broadway Catholic Church for the last few years with marked ability. The congregation of that parish will regret his leaving them.

The following are among the arrivals at the Galt House last evening: Isaac W. Scott, Lexington; H. A. Littleton, Memphis; Col. J. T. Jett, Memphis; Dr. Chaille, New Orleans; C. H. Slocomb, New Orleans; Rev. Campbell Fair, New Orleans; Judge A. H. Handy, Canton, Miss.; J. Warren Grigsby, Shelby City; Hart Gibson, Lexington; Alex. Anderson, Scotland; M. H. B. Dawson, Selma, Ala.

A Wife Twice Bereaved.

A father and his little child died and were buried about twelve years ago in the graveyard at the corner of Twentieth street and Portland avenue. They were both placed in the same grave, and the widow has lately made arrangements to move the remains, and to have them interred elsewhere.

Workmen were engaged resurrecting the bodies, day before yesterday, and all the living members of the family gathered around the grave and watched the digging. The coffin containing the bones of the child was reached very soon, but the other coffin, containing the father, could not be found. It had evidently been resurrected by some one for a purpose that can only be imagined.

A similar grave, containing two bodies, a daughter and grand-child, had been located beside the first, and this one had not been disturbed. The clothing buried with the corpse was found and recognized, and in this way the lady was made certain that the right graves were opened.

A New Masonic Lodge.

Kilwinning Lodge No. 506, F. and A. M., received its charter one week ago Wednesday, and was duly inaugurated night before last at Seventeenth and Main streets. The following officers were elected and properly installed: W. T. Crawford, Master; Capt. Weller, Senior Warden; J. F. Barth, Junior Warden. Col. W. E. Woodruff officiated in the ceremony, and J. M. S. McCorkle opened the lodge in the name of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. After the meeting adjourned the members were sumptuously entertained at a restaurant in the vicinity, and speeches and toasts were indulged in by Col. Woodruff, Capt. Weller and others, which were well received.

SHOT DEAD.

Bloody Tragedy—A Soldier Killed at Taylor Barracks by One of His Comrades.

The Murderer's Statement.

At about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon private John F. Williams, of company E, Sixteenth infantry, was shot and killed by private Timothy J. Daly, of the same company and regiment, at Taylor Barracks, corner of Third and Oak streets. Private Williams was standing blacking his boots, in his shirt sleeves, entirely unconscious of any approaching evil. Daly had been asleep, and after getting off his bunk walked around a few minutes, and took his gun (a breech-loading Springfield rifle), placed the muzzle within a few inches of Williams' head, and fired, exclaiming:

"Die, you s—n of a b—h!"

at the same time throwing the gun at the prostrate form of Williams, who fell and lay without a struggle. The ball struck him directly under the lower jaw, cutting the jugular vein, and he bled to death in a few moments. Daly then said to his terrified comrades:

"Take me to the guard-house; my oath is fulfilled!"

It is understood that Williams had been too intimate with Daly's wife, and was in the habit of visiting her over night when not on duty. It is said that this fact was known to Daly; that he and his wife had separated on account of it, and that he has repeatedly threatened that he would have Williams' life.

Daly was immediately arrested and placed in the guard-house, securely ironed, and soon afterward turned over to the civil authorities and lodged in First-street station. He had been drinking during the forenoon, but had, it is alleged, no quarrel whatever with his victim, the death of whom has naturally cast a gloom over the entire garrison. Shot in a barracks room full of men, it is to be wondered that some one else was not injured. The ball struck a slat in the bunk of a man who was on duty, and glanced off. Many men were standing near, and the escape of all of them is almost miraculous.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Williams will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

After Daly's incarceration a reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL visited him in his cell and received from him the following statement of the affair. It will be seen that he puts an entirely different face on the matter. The account of the affair given above was gathered from officers and members of the regiment. It is but just to give the prisoner the benefit of his version of the tragedy and the causes which led to it.

DALY'S STORY.

I am a new member of the Sixteenth Infantry. Ever since I joined the regiment Williams has been a pest to me. Two months ago he came to my mess and raised a difficulty with me. I told him to go through the fence and we would fight outside the barracks. There was a hole in the fence, and I went through first and tried to insist on him letting me alone. He was not satisfied, and called me a G—d d—n liar and a dirty s—n of a b—h. I then struck him in the face and knocked him down. No one knew this. On pay-day he raised another fuss with me, but nothing serious came of this. After this I got on a spree and was put in the guard-house, and while there he was also put in, and often tried to raise a difficulty with me. Yesterday afternoon, after I had cleaned my gun and put it in the rack, he came to my mess and danced in front of my bunk. I told him to quit, and he insisted on dancing. I then took my gun down, slipped in a cartridge, and raising up took aim, fired, and blew half of his head off. I could have shot him while we were at Chicago, but thought he would get all right. I had often told him that I would kill him if he did not let me alone. I have tried to save money several times to desert in order to get rid of him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Enoch Arden

keeps the stage at the Opera House. Despite the great attraction at Thomas' concert, and the fact that last night was the fourth night of the piece, Mr. Adams drew a very fair house. The cast has lost none of its strength, the play none of its interest, the acting none of its force and finish. The same bill will be presented to-night, and to-morrow afternoon there will be a matinee.

Theodore Thomas.

Led by its beauty, its gallantry and its clergy, all of Louisville appeared last evening at Weisiger Hall to give the heartiest of welcomes to Theodore Thomas. The unfavorable weather of the forenoon cleared into a delightful moonlit night, so that those who had engaged seats were not kept away by the weather. The house was crowded, and very brilliant.

Several important additions have been made to the orchestra since its last performance here; and with its present organization it is difficult to see how it could attain a higher state of perfection.

The programme was a good one. Beginning with the overture from Der Freyschutz and terminating with the Indian March from L'Africaine, it embraced some excellent selections out of Beethoven, Wagner and Liszt. The introduction to the third act of Lohengrin was received with marked favor by the audience; but the quartette in D minor, from Schubert, may be fairly set down as the gem of the evening. Where everything was so full and satisfactory it is difficult to make distinctions, or even to describe the character of the various transcriptions.

It cannot be denied that the audience missed Miss Mehlig. She made not only a strong impression by her piano-forte performances last winter, but she secured for herself a sort of personal endearment which always attaches to that which is hearty, natural and painstaking. She was a most finished and conscientious artist, and Miss Marie Krebs will be fortunate if she is able to fill the vacant place. Miss Krebs plays the music of Liszt, and did the Tarantelle out of Masaniello with considerable fluency. It is scarcely just to judge her by a single performance; but it strikes us, in a casual way, that she lacks muscular power, and that she plays a little at random. In answer to an encore she gave a waltz of Rubenstein's, and did it very neatly.

Mr. Joseph Diem is a most delightful violoncello player, and made a decided impression on the audience.

The following is the programme for this evening:

PART FIRST.

Symphony—No. 5, C Minor ... Beethoven.
Allegro con brio. Andante con moto. Scherzo-Finale.
Fantasie on Hungarian Melodies ... Liszt.
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Einleitung—"Loreley" ... Max Bruch.

PART SECOND.

Overture — "Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn.
Concerto, for Violin (No. 2, E Flat) ... Paganini.
(Adagio—Rondo.)
Mr. Bernard Listemann and Orchestra.
Saltarello—New ... Gounod.
(a) Nocturne ... Chopin.
(b) Perpetuum Mobile ... Weber.
Miss Marie Krebs.
Kaiser Marsch—New ... Wagner.

There are a few seats left, which can be secured at D. P. Fauld's music-store.

"The Dead Sea."

A few days since the sewer leading out from the old bed of Beargrass creek was completed, and the great cess-pool which has for years been the bane of that portion of the city between Washington street and the river began to be drained off. For three or four days the filthy, black, loathsome, sickening and sickly stream has been steadily moving away, and emptying itself into the river, sweeping away from the very bottom of the old-time stream the causes of untold diseases and miseries that could arise from only such a sea of stench and putrefaction. The bodies and bones of dead animals and of fish are left upon the banks by the flowing tide, while the filth of a city—the accumulation of years—is stirred up and mixed together, filling the air for squares around with an odor that is simply intolerable, to say nothing of the malaria and disease it spreads through the atmosphere all about that locality. Indeed there is enough poison in this stream of corruption to destroy a nation if the noses could all be held over it at once. The people of that vicinity will breathe more freely when the noxious and obnoxious flood shall have passed away.

A Man Badly Beaten with a Hammer.

About 12 o'clock yesterday a man named Olie Dozier, employed as saw-tender in the planing-mill of Davis, Storts & Co., on Ninth street, near Broadway, entered the engine-room, and was ordered by Fred. Decker, the engineer, to take the ashes from beneath the furnaces. Dozier jocosely remarked that it was the fireman's place to do that work, when Decker, supposing that Dozier referred to him as fireman, became insulted and seized a hammer, with which he dealt the latter two blows in the forehead and one on the left shoulder, knocking him senseless to the ground, after which he kicked him and then left him for dead. The wounded man was picked up and carried to a drug store near by, where surgical aid was given, after which he was conveyed to his home at the corner of Twentieth and Madison streets. Officers McAuliffe and Welch arrested Decker and placed him in station No. 4.

Suicide with Morphine.

George Wemhorf left his native country, Germany, five years ago, and came to this country, leaving also a wife and two children in the Faderland. For about a week he has been staying at a drug store on Jefferson street, near Wenzel, and has been observed to be in trouble, which is supposed to be on account of family affairs. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock he took an overdose of morphine, and from that time up to a late hour last night was lying in deep sleep, from which it was thought by the physician attending him that he could never be awakened, everything that could be done having been resorted to, but without avail. At last accounts it was thought that he would live but a few hours.

Shot Upon the Road.

Mr. J. Koster, who lives in Germantown, was shot in the left arm by some unknown person about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while driving his cows from a pasture near Knapp's Garden, on the Preston-street road. No clue can be obtained as to the person who did the shooting, but it was supposed that some person out hunting had fired his gun at some game, the ball missing its aim and striking Mr. Koster in the arm. The bone was broken, and late last evening Mr. Koster was suffering very much from the wound.

DR. HUNTER —ON— Colds and Catarrh.

This is the season for catarrh. The changeable state of the weather disposes the organs of respiration to a constant source of irritation. The intense cold of mid-winter is more bearable than the damp and breezy autumn, ever alternating in temperature between the warmth of summer and the raw and penetrating air of March and April. Colds contracted in the Fall become seated catarrh in the Spring. A year later they have assumed the form of chronic bronchitis, and from this the step is short, and the progress sure to consumption.

Why will not people see this? Those who have now to struggle within the grasp of confirmed consumption, know, alas! too well the fatal mistake they made in disregarding the slight catarrh in which their disease commenced. Were all the cases of catarrh properly treated and cured, as they might be, there would be very few deaths from consumption. It is from the fresh cases of catarrh that this disease is recruited, and it is only by preventing or curing these that it can be uprooted.

Many persons return to me each fall in comfortable bodily health to be treated for a "cold," or a "slight sore throat," who, a year previous, came under my care with all the symptoms of incipient consumption. A few weeks removes this irritation, and they pass on probably for another year in comfort and safety. If all would act thus wisely consumption would be in a great degree banished. Those who "hack" and "clear the throat" every morning, who are ever rasping to get rid of a sticky, jelly-like mucous from the windpipe, and who become hoarse from speaking or reading aloud, all have catarrh, and unless they get rid of the diseased condition of the mucous membrane, on which the hacking expectoration depends, their lungs soon become affected.

Now, how is catarrh to be got rid of? By a very simple and speedy process. A "cold" of recent occurrence can be broken up effectually by the use of the inhaler in a week. A catarrh, if only of a few months' standing, in three or four weeks, by the use of the inhaler, the nasal douche, and the shower syringe. Chronic or seated catarrh of a year or more standing usually requires a longer time to subdue it. But every case is curable when treated in this manner, and all that is necessary is that you should take a little trouble and give up half an hour daily to your health. You can use the inhaler at your own home, and if difficult for you to attend at the office can use the douche also. The expense is trifling, while the benefit is beyond price.

Tampering with colds and catarrh by means of cough sirups or catarrh snuffs is generally worse than useless. To be effective, the treatment must be thorough, direct, and curative in its action. I speak freely on these points, because I know their importance. There is no affliction that so feeds and nurtures consumption as catarrh, and no treatment that will uproot it effectually unless administered through the inhaler, douche, and catarrh syringe.

K. B. HUNTER, M. D., 166 Fourth st.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26, 1871.

NOTE.—Drs. R. and K. B. Hunter devote their entire attention to the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and heart, and can be consulted at their office, 166 Fourth street, daily, from 9 to 4 (Sundays 9 to 1). Having reopened this office as a permanency (after many years' absence), we shall be pleased to have such of our former friends as may still reside in the city call upon us.

CITY FEATURES.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Inspection every day at 10 o'clock, on Third street, beyond the Barracks. Price paid, $135.

☞ The latest thing out is the Theodore Thomas scarf. It arrived last evening and is found only at Green & Green's, 130 Main, 121 Fourth.

Universal Exposition.

Cheapest store in the city and greatest variety, 68 Fourth street.

Notice Special.

If the doctor to whom Macbeth applied for relief for his Queen had have lived in this the day of advancement in Interio Medico, he would have administered Holmes & Co.'s, of New York, Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu, (75c per bottle of 6 ounces), and have not only saved the unhappy Queen but made for himself a title proud. Edward Wilder & Co., wholesale dealers, Louisville, Ky.

500 Portfolios,

worth $1, for 50 cents. Universal Exposition.

☞ A new lot of Cheviot shirtings received last evening at Green & Green's. They are to be made up to order at $4. The price of Eastern made goods is $5; a good margin in favor of Louisville. 130 Main, 121 Fourth.

500 Portfolios,

worth $1 50, for 75 cents. Universal Exposition.

Choice Patterns.

The Chatelaine Corsage Polonaise, the Princess Polonaise, the Marie Antoinette Polonaise, the Reine Margot Basque and Overskirt, the greatest novelties out, just received and only to be found at Mme. Leisson's dressmaking and pattern establishment, No. 263 W. Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Don't fail to see them, as they are the most stylish and elegant patterns ever shown in Louisville.

500 Portfolios,

worth $2, for $1. Universal Exposition.

A Word of Advice.

Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup in another column.

500 Portfolios.

worth $2 50, for $1 25, Universal Exposition.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 7 hrs.	Ther. deg.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'n of wd	Force of wd.	State of Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.01	x.03	65	x. 1	0	c	Fair.
Baltimore							
Boston							
Cairo	30.19	x.07	52	—11	0	c	Clear.
Charleston	30.02	—19	70	0	s. w	l	Hazy.
Chicago	29.93	—01	49	—11	s. w	b	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.14	x.11	54	—10	0	c	Clear.
Davenport	29.98	—08	54	— 6	w.	f	Fair.
Galveston	30.19	x.10	69	x. 2	N.	b	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.06	x.07	51	—15	s. w	f	Clear.
Key West							
Leavenworth	30.18	.0[illegible]	57	x. 9	w.	l	Clear.
Louisville	30.10	x.09	55	— 9	N. w	g	Fair.
Memphis	30.18	x.04	54	— 9	N. w	f	Clear.
Mobile	30.12	x.11	68	— 4	N. w	f	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.25	—09	51	—13	N. w	g	Clear.
New Orleans	30.11	x.06	69	— 3	N.	f	Fair.
New York							
Norfolk, Va.	29.96	—06	68	— 8	s. w	g	Clo'dy
Omaha, Neb.	29.97	x.07	48	x. 2	w.	g	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.01	x.03	62	x. 1	s. E.	f	Lt. rn
Portland, Me							
Punta Rassa	30.00	x.05	77	— 1	N. E.	g	Fair.
Savannah	30.04	x.02	70	x. 2	0	c	Fair.
Shreveport	30.18	x.07	55	—10	0	c	Clear.
St. Louis	30.09	x.01	52	—10	s. w	l	Clear.
St. Paul	29.84	0	33	—14	N. w	f	Clo'dy
Wilmington	30.03	x.02	70	x. 2	s. w	g	Clo'dy
Jacksonv, Fa	30.08	x.04	69	— 2	0	c	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.27	x.08	60	—13	N. w	g	Clear.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Oct. 26, 1871.

Hour of observation.	Hight of barometer.	Change since last observation.	Hight of thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Dir. of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths.	State of the Weather.
[illegible] A. M	29.949	x.007	63	x.1½	s.	g	0.05	Lt. rain
[illegible] P. M	30.009	x.060	61	—11½	w.			Clear'g
[illegible] P. M	30.013	x.004	62	—12	N. W	f		Fair.
[illegible] P. M	30.095	x.082	57½	—11½	N. W	f		Fair.
11 P. M	30.099	x.004	55	— 9	N. W	g		Fair.

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.
Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Low barometer on Lake Huron will probably move eastward, with brisk southwesterly winds to-night on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clearing weather on Friday very generally from Mississippi river to Apalachian range. Rains and local high winds in Western Virginia and North Carolina. Cloudy and rain, with southeasterly winds, for middle and east Atlantic coast. No important change for the Southern States, and northerly winds for the Gulf coast.

December Election—Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the city, consisting of Messrs. George P. Doern, Charles B. Long, Jilson P. Johnson, Isaac Caldwell, H. J. Lewis, Jno. M. Letterle, Wm. B. Ray, Jno. P. Sackstedеr, Fred. Perkins, T. L. Jefferson, Henry Wehmhoff, Jilson H. Payne, Dr. Jno. E. Crowe, E. A. Liter, B. Cassilly, T. L. Burnett, and Julius Dorn, are hereby notified to meet at the Anzieger office this evening, Oct. 27th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a convention to make nominations for the various city offices to be filled at the coming December election, and also such other matters as may be of importance to the interest of the Democratic party of the city. Each and every member of the Committee is earnestly requested to attend promptly.

GEO. P. DOERN, Chairman.
CHAS. B. LONG, Secretary.

☞ It is rather startling to read in London journals that lions and tigers may be bought in that city at wholesale or retail. There is a great central warehouse in Ratcliffe street, whence fine "lots" of tigers and zebras have lately been sent to different parts of the world. A close investigation of all packages marked "with care," and coming from London, is recommended to all timorous persons.

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator's Sale.

AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 23d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 36 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.
oc18 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

GAS FIXTURES.

A LARGE supply, rich and elegant designs, latest styles, LOWEST PRICES, at
ROBT. BIGGS',
oc8 SuW&Fsmdthp 76 WEST GREEN ST.

W. H. SLAUGHTER, W. C. TYLER, F. S. CAMPBELL, H. S. MILTON

SLAUGHTER, TYLER, & CAMPBELL, INSURANCE AGENCY,

NORTHWEST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London Gold	$8,000,000
Andes Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati	1,500,000
Amazon Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati	500,000
National Insurance Company of Boston	500,000
Kenton Insurance Company of Covington	100,000

National Insurance Company of Boston, established in 1824.

☞ This staunch old company telegraphs us that it is all right—to go ahead at increased rates. oc28 d&tstp

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INS. CO.

LONDON.

Assets $8,000,000 Gold!

Unimpaired by Recent Large Losses, and all Liable for American Fire Losses

Losses at Chicago $125,000 paid without Discount!

BEING DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

SHE HAS NO LIFE LIABILITIES,

Hence she offers greater security than any Company in America.

Policies promptly issued. Losses adjusted and paid at this office at once.

SLAUGHTER, TYLER & CAMPBELL, Agents,
Northwest corner Fourth and Main sts.

For Agencies apply to
JOS. M. ROGERS, Louisville, Ky.,
Gen'l Agent for Ky., Tenn., Ala., Ohio, Ind., and Mich.
oc22 d6

C. S. Maltby's Oysters

H. W. ERLE, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "OLD RELIABLE" BALTIMORE OYSTERS, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail. oc22 dlmexTu

Union Insurance Co. of Louisville.

Capital $125,000, paid up, and securely Invested.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. HITE, B. F. GUTHRIE, F. S. J. RONALD, JAS. W. GOSLEE.
ARTHUR PETER, President. ROB'T ATWOOD, Secretary.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN for a LONG or SHORT PERIOD of TIME.

Office 111 West Main Street.
oc12 d15

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

It will be observed, from the following dispatch to Mr. Charles R. Peters, who is a stockholder in the above staunch Company (together with General Halleck, and Loyd Tevis, of San Francisco, who is now in Louisville), that this Company, which has a very large and lucrative business in this city

IS ALL RIGHT:

San Francisco, October 19, 1871.

Chas. R. Peters:
Directors unanimously determined to meet everything, make good any loss of capital, and continue business as formerly.
A. J. RALSTON, Vice President.

The Agents here received the following dispatch from General Agents in New York:

New York, October 20.

Messrs. Atwood & Nicholas:
Continue business as heretofore. All right. Get increased rates.
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD,
General Agents, New York.
oc21 d6

GREAT ATTRACTION!

AT THE

Parlor Furniture Manufactory

On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 231.

The finest and largest stock of Parlor Furniture can be found at the above-named place.

A lot of new style Suits are being prepared and will be ready in a few days to put on the covering.

Parties ordering Suits can select covering and have them finished in a short time.

There are many varieties of coverings best make of hair-cloth, cotolines, reps, plain and stripes, of every description and color.

Call and examine the goods, and you will find the prices very low. Respectfully,

JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.
oc22 SuW&FtVal

RHORER & SPEED,

119 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. se1 FrSu&We3m

WINDOW GLASS!

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

Direct Importers, Dealers, and Agents, offer at the Lowest Prices all sizes of

POLISHED FRENCH PLATE GLASS,
French Sheet Glass,
FINE QUALITY AMERICAN SHEET GLASS
NEW ALBANY AND OTHER BRANDS.

mh22 eodtf 68 Main Street, between Second and Third.

GAS FIXTURES.

The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Globes, and Shades in the city.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pipe, Pumps, Fittings, Brass Valves, Cocks, &c.
SPEED & CREIGHTON,
oc22 TuFr&Sulstorithp 142 West Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MULE—From the farm of Mock Levi, on Fern creek, eight miles from Louisville, on the night of the 11th, one bay horse mule, [illegible] hands high, shod in front, mane and tail sheared close. A reward of $10 will be paid on delivery at ELIAS LEVY'S auction and sale stable, corner Seventh and Market streets. oc25 d&w

STRAYED—COW—On the 20th instant disappeared from my premises, on the Preston-street pike, four miles from the city, a large, red cow. The bag is white on the lower part of the body, and holes in each horn. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same by WILHELM KURTZ, near Dr. Standiford's. oc25 3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—About three weeks ago, a yellow muly cow, with large bag and teats. A reward will be paid on her return to BARN. McSWEENY, corner Eleventh and Madison streets. oc25 d3

FOUND.

FOUND—WATCH—Belonging to Susan P. Young. Call at this office. oc25 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY ... Manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 27, farewell benefit of the distinguished actor, EDWIN ADAMS, who will appear by general desire in his superb rendition of

ENOCH ARDEN!

Annie Leigh ... Mrs. B. Macauley.

☞ Saturday, at 3 o'clock, Enoch Arden Matinee.

☞ Saturday, last appearance of Edwin Adams and last night of B. Macauley's season.

WEISIGER HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unequaled Concert Organization

OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

PRONOUNCED by the entire press the largest and most perfect concert troupe which has ever undertaken a tour either in this country or in Europe. The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

Thursday, Oct. 26th;
Friday, Oct. 27th;
Saturday, Oct. 28th.

The following celebrated Soloists will appear for the first time:
Miss MARIE KREBS,
The Young and Brilliant Pianiste.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
Mr. JOSEPH DIEM, Violoncello.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.
Signor LUIGI ROCCO, Harp, together with the Unrivaled Orchestra of over fifty performers.

Price of admission $1; reserved seats 50c extra. Reserved seats and tickets can be had at D. P. Faulds'. The grand piano used is the celebrated Steinway & Sons', wareroom at D. P. Faulds'. oc17 dtf

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION BY ISAACS & CRUM.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1871, that desirable PIECE OF GROUND on the corner of Thirteenth and Maple. We have subdivided this ground into smaller lots specially to meet the wants of workingmen. Also 50x120 feet on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, with a chapel on it easily converted to a handsome cottage. Terms very easy and made known at sale. oc25 2t&dts

The Great Beargrass Distillery

AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States.

AT AUCTION.

THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, at auction. This property is, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 267 feet by 250 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery now is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the mill-stones the distillery will be in running order. This property, for distilling purposes, is hardly equaled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and its sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.

Terms of sale—$3,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in thirty days, one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with good security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desires it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be had upon terms extending from one to four years.

SCHULTHESS & CO.
S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

GRAND HIGHLAND SUBDIVISION

AUCTION SALE

OF BEAUTIFUL

East-end Building Sites

ON MAIN STREET EXTENSION.

THATCHER'S SUBDIVISION —OF— "GLENWOOD,"

At Beargrass or Spring Station, opposite the Fair Grounds.

A Home of Health and Refinement for Rich and Poor—A Railroad Station at Your Door—15 Minutes' Ride from the Court-house.

Main Street is now being Extended, and when Completed will be an Air-line Thoroughfare to the Property.

On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871, at 11 A. M.

IN offering the above property at auction, I desire to say its quantity, value, and location necessitates a subdivision, in order that it may be within the means of all classes of purchasers. Its locality and eligibility for business and residences give it advantages far superior to any other property in the vicinity of Louisville. Its beautiful improvements, consisting of a fine brick residence, all necessary out-houses, avenues, lawns, &c., with spring, cistern, and pond-water appropriately located, and its accessibility to the city render it unequaled as regards convenience and comfort, the orchards, consisting of tree and small fruits and natural forest, forming an embellishment of both taste and luxury. The early completion of East Main street (now a settled fact) and the extension of street railways to the Fair Grounds, and it is no exaggeration to say the fund is now ready to build the road as soon as the terminus of Main street is determined by the city authorities. It is a well-known fact that the Fair Grounds are now being beautified and prepared for park purposes, and will, ere long, be the center of attraction as a suburban resort. These things, considered with the recent movements in the East End, justify the prediction that Glenwood property is a speculation. It is subdivided into lots of 2 to 8 acres, the subdivision embracing 40 acres. Plats at my office. Sale absolute.

oc19 eodts S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE!

The Best Located and Most Desirable

LOT

In the city, on the north side of Broadway, below Sixth street.

Lot 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.

ONLY $2,000 cash down. Balance in five years.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc10 Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

For Sale.

150 by 200 Feet of Ground,

LOCATED on Third street, a short distance this side of Kentucky street. One hundred feet of the above is located on the west side of the street, and fifty feet on the east side.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
[illegible] 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

300 Acres of Land

IN Shelby county, Ky., five miles from Shelbyville, 200 acres in cultivation; good brick house; young orchard. One of the finest farms in Kentucky, one mile from railroad depot. [illegible] low. oc1

100 Acres of Land in Jefferson County, Ky.,

FIFTEEN miles from the city, one mile from the Bardstown pike. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property. oc1

FARM FOR SALE,

A FINE Farm, in Meade county, Ky., containing 160 acres, 75 acres meadow land. Large orchard, splendid timber, well stocked. Will be sold cheap. oc1

An Extra Fine Farm,

IN Henry county, Ky.—200 acres—good improvements—will be sold $3,000 less than cost. Apply to
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc1 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVIS.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight offices on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

FIRST BOAT OUT.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans Direct.
MARY MILLER ... PAUL, Master.
Will leave as above This Day, the 27th, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI, Agent.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
B. C. GRAY ... TRIPLETT, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson This Day, the 27th, at 4 P. M.
R. C. LEVI, Agent.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at [illegible]—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. [illegible] advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION—A young lady, competent to teach music, all the English branches, and rudiments of French and Latin, desires a position as governess in a private family. Best references exchanged. No objection to the South, California, or traveling. Address MISS CHRISTIAN, box 2,[illegible] P. O., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Employment for 2 grocery salesmen, 1 accountant, 1 collector, 2 millers, &c. [illegible] boy, &c.; also wanted railroad hands, farm hands, 1 tailor, 6 blacksmiths, 2 wagon-makers, and men of all work. Employers find help free at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—Two gentlemen, to occupy a newly-furnished bed-room. Those delighting in the usual boarding-house style of living need not apply, as this is of a different character entirely. Address BROWN, Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—Clerk for railroad, waiter for hotel, watchman, assistant book-keeper, and man to work at freight. Apply at Mercantile Advertising Agency, 154 Jefferson street. This is not an intelligence office.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW—That now is the time to have Papering done cheap at Duncan & Brooks' store, No. 133 Third street, before the raise in the price. oc21 FSu&d3

WANTED—PARTNER—With $3,000 to $5,000, in a new flouring-mill, in Jeffersonville, Ind.; or will sell the whole, if desired. Address JAMES TODD, Jeffersonville, Ind. oc26 d3*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—Who understands the retail dry goods and fancy notion business. A liberal salary will be paid. Address JOHN GILGAN & CO., Nashville, Tenn. oc26 d3

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 12 feet ceilings, good cellar, cistern, with filterer, &c., near street railroad, for a cottage. Address WILL, this office. oc26 dtf

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE—8 or 10 rooms, comfortably furnished. Will rent for the winter or longer. Address R. HUNTER, Box 31 city. oc26d[illegible]

WANTED—BOARDING—In a private family by a family of three, with two rooms. References exchanged. Address M. J. M., this office. oc26d2*

WANTED—NURSE—Of experience. References required. Apply at 269 Fourth street, between Broadway and York. oc26 d4m&u*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a good seamstress in a family. Country preferred. Address A. B., this office. oc26 d3*

WANTED—OCCUPATION—A lady of superior education and refinement desires occupation during the day. Can teach, write, sew. Address A. B. C., Courier-Journal office. oc25 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady of ten years' experience in teaching desires a situation either in a family or school. Branches taught—Music, Drawing, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, English. Address MARY KINGSLEY, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A few single gentlemen in a private family, can be accommodated at CHAS. WEBER'S, Florist, on Rowan street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. oc25 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT-AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls at ONCE. All respectable females find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. oc17tf

WANTED—A SITUATION—As miller. Address F. L., Courier-Journal office. oc25 d3*

WANTED—HOUSE—A furnished house. Address Box 31. oc22 dtf

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 16 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 dtm

WANTED—AGENTS.

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d[illegible]

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. oc5 d&w3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—FURNISHING GOODS BUSINESS—A gentlemen's furnishing goods business, well located, at low rent, and doing a fair trade. For particulars inquire at corner Fourth and Fifth street and Portland avenue. oc26 d3*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING HOUSE—Containing 10 large and 2 small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst., it will be offered for rent. W. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street. se2 dtf

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 60 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. oc24 dtf

FOR SALE—FLAT-BOAT—Lying at Fitch's Landing, 16 miles below the city, suitable for a store or produce boat. For further information inquire of R. VILLIER, Portland, or on the boat. oc24 d3*

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice, commodious cottage, lot 30x200—stable, &c.—well improved—on Jefferson street, third house below Twenty-second, south side. Apply on premises. oc24 d3*

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets; on Madison street, on Grayson street, between Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh, eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut streets. mh25 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 60 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice cottage on Broadway, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, house No. 416, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, hall and pantries, water and gas, stable, carriage and coal house, cellar and all conveniences. Lot 32 feet front by 200 feet deep to alley. Yard well set in fruit trees and fine shrubbery. Will sell for part cash, balance on time. Inquire on the premises or of BUCKEL & SHAFFER. oc16 dtf*

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT—On the west side of Shelby street, a few squares from the terminus of street railway. The house contains 8 rooms; lot 100x400. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je8 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 80x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof; abundant room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c., for sale cheap. Apply to OCHRAN, Spec. Rec., Sherman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson st. oc6 dtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious warehouse corner of Water and Goodsell streets, Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco Breakers. It will be rented for a term of years, with all the tenances thereto belonging (including office fixtures). The building is 75 by 147 feet, with additional ground 25 by 147 feet. For terms, &c., apply to HANSBROUGH, 35 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc3 d30

FOR RENT—THE OLD GROCERY STAND of Morrow & Ricardi, No. 113 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY W. BARRET, No. 159 Main, between Bullitt and Fifth streets. oc11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 196 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On First street, No. 210, between Gray and Broadway. For terms apply on the premises or at 277 Sixth, between Chestnut and Broadway. oc26 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—Gent's front furnished room on First street, between Market and Jefferson street, No. 114. oc26 d3*

FOR RENT—House on Walnut street, No. 19, between Fourth and Fifth; cottage on Third street, "Hall's Row," neat, comfortable, and convenient; four new houses, two-story, and basement, 6 rooms each; bath-room, water and gas, Green street, between Floyd and Brook. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson street. oc15dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two houses on Fifth street, near Oak; 11 rooms each; gas, water, and all modern improvements. Will rent low to good tenants. Apply to JNO. COLEMAN, 16 West Main street. oc15 eodtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—Commodious dwelling and 30 acres of ground to rent. I offer for sale or rent 111 acres of splendid Garden Land on Cane run road, only half a mile from the city limits, and convenient to market. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to garden purposes. This land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Dwelling for rent. A commodious dwelling, out-houses, stables, &c., with 100 or 130 acres orchard ground attached, with fine orchard, comprising fruit of every description. This tract is adjacent to the acres described above. Parties wishing to rent or purchase may apply to DR. H. D. POPE, 188 Western Jefferson street. se30 d

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE MINES—In Muhlenburg county. Lie immediately upon both river and railroad. All in complete order and now at work. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson street. oc20

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 600 acres, of the best limestone land in Breckinridge county, two miles from the town of Webster, and about fifty miles from Louisville; is in good condition, a healthy neighborhood, comfortable dwelling, good out-buildings, well watered and timbered, about four hundred acres under cultivation; would make two good farms. The contemplated route of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad is within two miles of it. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information address C. C. ORENDUFF, Webster, Ky., or W. H. PERRIN, No. 90 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. oc6 d3awim&wowy3

LOST.

LOST—CATTLE—$30 REWARD—For the return of 15 or 16 head of Durham heifers, 1 to 2 years old, mostly of a deep red color, marked with small hole in right ear, some with underbit in right ear. These cattle were stolen from Pleasant Hill, Mercer county, Ky., on or about Friday, October 13. I will pay the above reward for the return of the cattle to my place. E. W. SCOTT.

LOST—WATCH—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 24th, a gold watch, from 211 Green, between Jackson and Hancock, down Green to Preston, or Preston to Broadway. A liberal reward will be paid for leaving the same at H. KINDERER'S, No. 226 Preston, between Gray and Broadway, Anzeiger office.

LOST—$73 75—On Main street, between Sixth and Third, on the south side of the street, between the hours of 10½ and 11 o'clock yesterday morning (October 25). The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office or to A. G. RUDGE, No. 35 Sixth street, down stairs. dtf

LOST—WATCH—On Walnut-street car going west, or transfer No. 21, a lady's small black gold watch, set with small diamond back, with the name of the owner engraved on the inside of case. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 112 Third street, to J. MONTE.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A family from the East, having lately come to Louisville, desire to take a few gentlemen to board. First-class table and a comfortable home guaranteed. Location good. References given and required. Address FRANCIS, Courier-Journal office.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board for married or single, at reasonable rates at the Ward House, cor. Second and Walnut sts.

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board, or two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single, can be accommodated in a private family. Address, with name, Mrs. D., Courier-Journal office.